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Perfect in every part bicycle.
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WELLINGTON CYCLE
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BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 102. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§ ..		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x ..		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1925.		
30th April	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer*	—
28th ,,	GAZANA *	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241
9th July	DOMALA	8,441
20th August	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessel only. will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
7th May	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
23rd ,,	NAGPORE* ..	5,283	
26th ,,	DELTA ..	8,097	MALOJA
4th June	LAHORE * ..	5,282	
15th ,,	ALIPORE* ..	5,273	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,896	NALDERA
21st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	16,227	
18th ,,	DELTA ..	18,097	

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination
29th April	BAMORA ..	Basrah via Karachi
29th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa 2 p. m.
1st May	VARSOVA ..	Basrah via Karachi.
2nd ,,	CHAKLA* ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
4th ,,	VITA* ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.

* The sailings for Karachi on Saturdays and Mondays will be suspended from the 9th and 18th May respectively until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.
WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42116.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru,	A. Yamashita.	5339	28thAprl	12th May
Hakata Maru.	G. Matsushita.	5970	16thMay	30th ,,
Tamba Maru,	J. Fujisawa	5845	19th ,,	2nd June
Tokushima Maru,	K. Fukuda	5976	29th ,,	12th ,,

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tone	Arrival.	Departure
Argun Maru	T. Inouye	6609	10th Apr.	29th Apr.
@ Uga Maru	K. Hanada	4497	15th Apr.	28th Apr.
*Borneo Maru.	T. Mooshige	5864	27th Apr.	9th May.
*Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito	5863	13th May.	22nd May.
xBingo Maru		6015	24th ,,	8th June

@Calling at Colombo.
*Calling at Honkong.
x Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to—
T. UHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150 Telegrams "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.

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The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS:
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK:
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
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INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED :—1910 :
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS :—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest
PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., can also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to :—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
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ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER
RODOFEN DENTAL CREAM
ESSENCE of CHIRATA = BITTER TONIC
,, of NEEM = for SKIN DISEASES
EXT. GULANCHA Co. Liq. = for MALARIA and JAUNDICE
DIARRHŒA TABLETS
LAXIL (LAXATIVE) TABLETS.
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NIRVEDIN TABLETS FOR RELIEVING PAINS.
PTYCHOTIS TABLETS FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.
SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME and SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.
BOMBAY DEPOT :— **THE POPULAR PHARMACY,**
Head Office—
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. Phone No. 40784 *Branch—* SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 143, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay
A

WANTED—A Gujarati-knowing COMPOUNDER. Apply personally Dr. MOHANLAL H. SHAH, Mirza Street, Bombay.
A R 1076.

WANTED—A highly competent STENO-TYPIST for confidential work for about two months. The candidates must produce high class references. Apply Box No. 754 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23187

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at Hyderabad and Secunderabad for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle." For terms apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT knowing correspondence, typing and Hindi, for part time work or for whole day. Maximum salary Rs. 75 per month. Apply Box No. 753, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23180

WANTED—Smart well educated well experienced and well connected SECRETARIES for the proposed Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, Hyderabad (Deccan), Karachi and Ahmedabad, Branches of the Kohi-noor Insurance Co., Ltd., Cash security Rs. 2,000 essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply at once in own hand to TULI KHOSLA & CO., Managing Agents, 16, Hewett Road, Lucknow.
A R1052

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Meadows St., Fort, Bombay

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

ROOMS TO BE LET—Rents Rs. 21, 16, 14. Shops Rs. 40 and 35. Lady Hardinge Road, Amarnath Bhuwan, Matoonga. Apply HARI M. KENY, same Building.
C R1060

TO LET—THAKOREDWAR. 3rd Floor, New building, 12 rooms together or separate. Hindus only. Suitable for school or Hospital. Apply Box No. 757, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle".
C R 1079.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNGMEN on Sexual Matters 220 pages. Foreworded by Swami Shradhanandji. SHARMA TRADING CO., Ramchander Lalji Bdg., opp. Goculdas Hospital.
T

FINANCIAL.

TEXTILE IMPORTER requires a GUARANTEE-BROKER with good connection in the Bazaar. State terms and references to Box No. 755 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
R R 1074.

WANTED—A FINANCING PARTNER, who will be able to invest upto five lakhs of Rupees for a running export firm in sound lines. No speculation. A profit of not less than five lakhs every year Business proposition clearly stated and understood from records:—Apply to Box No. 756, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R 1075.

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

SALESMEN FOR SUNDRY LINES.

REQUIRED by importing firm to push sales of sundry continental products. First class experience and references essential. Apply for particulars to Box No. 748 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1054

B. B. & C. I. AND G. I. P. RAILWAYS

NOTICE

REVISION OF CHARGES FOR ALTERNATIVE SEASON TICKETS BETWEEN BOMBAY LOCAL AND SUBURBAN STATIONS ON THE G.I.P. AND B.B. & C.I. RAILWAYS VIA DADAR.

ON and from the 1st June, 1925, the fares for alternative season tickets (which will in future be known as "two route season tickets") will be revised.

2. From the same date two route season tickets will also be issued from stations North of Bandra to the following pairs of stations via Mahim or by direct route.

Victoria Terminus or Churchgate.
Masjid or Marine Lines.
Sandhurst Road or Charni Road.

3. Single, return and season tickets will also be issued between B. B. & C. I. stations North of Bandra and Sandhurst Road, Masjid and Victoria Terminus via Mahim from 1st June, 1925.

4. Full particulars can be obtained on application to Station Masters or to the undersigned.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

E. T. ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager,
B.B. & C.I. Railway. C23163

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 3699/40 (b) of 1925.

WHEREAS it is proposed, under the provisions of Section 19 of the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, VII of 1920, to abolish the existing Public Conveyance Stand at Chowpatty and to establish a new Stand, to accommodate six victorias, on the south side of Dadysett Road close to the Old Body Guard Lines;

Now, therefore, it is hereby notified that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to this proposal on or before the 15th June, 1925, will be duly considered.

P. A. KELLY.
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 28th April, 1925.
C2318

NOTICE.

SHETH KARSANDAS GOPALDAS CHARITY TRUST FUND.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the undersigned not later than the 31st May, 1925, from poor and deserving high caste Hindu students studying in Bombay and desiring to have scholarships from the above fund. Students of the Kapole Bania caste will be given preference.

Applications should contain full particulars as regards studies, etc.

DWARKADAS KALIANDAS MODY.
PURSHOTAMDAS TRIBHOVANDAS GANDHI.
DHARAMDAS BHAGWANDAS VORA
Trustees.

Near Grant Road Tram Terminus.
Vithaldas Gopaldas Estate, Bombay. 7
22nd April, 1925.
R1044

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive offers upto the 30th May, 1925, at his Office near King's Circle Matunga, Bombay, for purchase of the following plant which is for disposal.

Anchor Boats, Boilers, Conveyor (Portable), Crushers, Cranes, Compressor with Receiver, Crossings, Dredgers, Drilling Machine, Drill sharpener, Steam Digger, Engines, Grinding Machine, Jack Hammers, Hoists, Lathes, Steam Launch, Locos, Mortar Grinding Mill, Pumps, Road Rollers (Steam), Shaping Machine, Rails (section), Navy (Steam), Steam Winch double, Tipping Waggons and Whitewashing Machine.

Full particulars as to the description, numbers, prices, dcoation, etc., can be had on application to the Undersigned.

The purchaser will be required to make his own arrangements for the removal of the machinery.

J. F. WATSON.
M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Dated 17th April, 1925.
C2336

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "CALCUTTA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 28th April, 1925, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament with a Codicil annexed thereto of MOTHABHAI BABAJI RANE, late of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, formerly Chief Auditor of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company and since retired residing at Bandra in the District of Thana. ..... Deceased.

(1) WAMANRAO BABAJI RANE, a Merchant, residing at Dady Sett's Agiary Road, outside the Fort, (2) VISHNOO MOTHABHAI RANE, a Student, residing at Bandra and (3) KASHIBAI MADHAVRAO RAO a Spinster, residing at Bandra, all of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitants, the Executors and Executrix named in the said Will ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of April in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 16th day of April, 1925.
Messrs. LITTLE AND CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C23182

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. LIPTON LTD. beg to announce that they have made FRESH ARRANGEMENTS for the distribution of their PROVISION AND AGENCY LINES, and from the 1st May, they are ESTABLISHING A DEPOT at HARVER BUILDING, 221, FRERE ROAD, Bombay, where all orders for Provisions and Stores should be sent.

Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO. of Abdul Rahman Street will as heretofore act as distributing Agents for LIPTON'S FAMOUS TEAS & COFFEES, but orders may also be sent to the above address and will receive prompt and careful attention.

Note carefully the address:—

Head Indian Offices:—
Lipton's Building
CALCUTTA.

LIPTON LIMITED,
Post Box No. 248,
Harver Building,
221, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4836 of 1922.

Messrs. Kasturchand Panachand a firm. Plaintiffs.
vs.
Sitaram Vishnu Lalit and others. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1924, the following moveable properties will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises of the "Lok Sevak Press" near Girgaum, Tram Terminus in the compound of Gordhandas Building on THURSDAY, the 21st day of May, 1925, at the hour four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

List of Articles and Furniture lying in the "Lok Sevak Press" near Girgaum Tram Terminus, Bombay.

1 Treadle Machine.
1 Single Demy Machine.
1 Double Royal Machine.
1 Cutting Machine.
about 7,000 lbs. type of English, Marathi and Gujrati Characters.
1 Proof Press.
18 Stands.
140 Galleys.
170 Cases for holding types
1 Lead Cutter.
2 Case Ranks.
5 Stands for galleys.
2 Stands.
1 Clock.
3 Stands (in broken condition) outside the Press.
1 Slab Table.
10 Stools.
4 Furniture cases.
2 Big Binding Tables.
17 Frames for holding types.
4 Chairs.
1 Broken Chair.
1 Big Table.
1 Small Table.
1 Wooden Easy Chair (Broken).
3 Brass Pots.
2 Iron Pots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. AMIN & DESAI, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1925.

H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
23146

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHAH KHIMJI MALSI, a widower, of Bombay, Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a broker, residing at Bhat Bazar, Mandvi, outside the Fort. ..... Deceased.

DAMJI KHIMJI, son of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Bhat Bazar, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-first day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

21st day of April, 1925.
Messrs. PURNANAND CLUBWALA & JASUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C23183

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI HUMABAI DHUNJIBHOY PETIT has on and from the 1st day of January, 1925, retired as a partner of and from the firm of Messrs. B. D. Petit Sons and Company.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1925.

WADIA GHANDI, & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. B. D. Petit Sons and Company.
C23184

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th April, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mehta's Bungalow, Dubash Estate, Nepean Sea Road, valuable household furniture, porcelain ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiter, glass candle sticks, screens, ice box, phonograph with stand and records, E. stove, lamps and fans, Singer sewing machine, writing tables glass door book cases, one lot books, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, roll top tables, cane cushion chairs, single bedsteads, large and small almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, door purdahs, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. F. S. Lund.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A SHIP CHANDLER'S SHOP NO. 168 WITH ITS STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOOD-WILL AT NAGDEVI STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in (Suit No. 4263 of 1924 Abdul Tyab Esmailji Maskati vs. Bujanboo and another), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 4th May, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Nagdevi Street, a Shipchandlers and Hardware's shop No. 168 containing Leather goods, pulleys, showels, brushes, beltes and cotton beltings, oil cans, hardware, rivets, water taps and pipes, scales, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BALU SARANG STREET.
(Suit No. 1010 of 1924 Nenamal Bhimandas vs. B. N. Lang and ors.)

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr, the receiver herein and persuant to the directions contained in the consent Judge's Order, dated 31st March, 1925, in the above suit Messrs. BENNET & CO., Auctioneers will on the 17th day of June, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises the following valuable landed properties.

Firstly:—All that piece of Fazandari land containing by admeasurement about 113 sq. yds., forming a portion of a big plot registered wy the Collecetor of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1999, together with the Messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Balu Sarang Street and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B ward No. 111 Street No. 50 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Balu Sarang Street, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property secondly described herein and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomedali Mulla Buxibhai.

Secondly:—All that piece of Fazandari land admeasuring about 128 sq. yds. being a portion of a big plot registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1999 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Sarang Street without the Fort and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. ward No. 112, Street Nos. 52, 54 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Sarang Street on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage on or towards the North by Mosque and on or towards the South by the property firstly described herein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Rustomji and Ginwalla, Solicitors at Esplanade Road, Old French Banks Building Fort, or to the undersigned.

ON SUNDAY, the 3rd day of May 1925 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at "Esoof Mansion" Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, large sliding dining table, (for 18 persons) arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, drawing room, chesterfield suite, fancy cabinets, ornaments, vases, pictures one sweet tone full iron frame cottage piano combined with pianola player by Whitton and Whitton one large primaphone, single and double bedsteads, solid old black wood open carved furniture, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, soiled linen baskets, hat stands, writing tables Look-cases, wall clocks, reclining sofas, easy chairs, card tables, ice box, meat safe, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of C. G. Stileman, Esq., of Messrs. Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners Consulting Engineers, and others. Catalogues are published and the prperty on view.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT GENERAL STORES YARD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 18th May, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the General Stores Yard, Parel.

Stores such as:—W. I. scrap of wire rope latrine pans, traps, W. I. scrap of pipes, hammers, augers, hack saw blades, swages, spanners, screw jacks, anvils, vices bench, zinc lining, furniture, W. I. and C. I. scrap, condemned platform weighing machines, C. I. collars of water columns, condemned drilling machines and umps, gate, street and buffer lamps, carbon eletcrodes and steam indicator, leather scrap, rubber scrap and tyres, copying presses with stands padlocks, tapes measuring, rubber stamps, cocks, spoons, penknives, burners, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 AND 10

"HER DANGEROUS PATH"
THE NOVELTY FILM SENSATION
With
A SURPRISE IN EACH SHORT STORY
WHAT SHOULD THE GIRL DO?

"THE GRAND NATIONAL 1925"
PATHE EXCLUSIVE
Showing all the thrills of the Great Steeplechase from Flag to finish.

'BACK STAGE (Our Gang)'
AN AMUSING COMEDY.

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4 Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 (including Tax).

Booking Office is open at the Theatre between 9-30 a. m. and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK.
Released by Messrs Patel Bros.

RANA PRATAP
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20521

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, WEARING APPARELS, CASH BOXES, WINCHESTER RIFLE, CARTRIDGES, ETC., ETC.

By order H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estates and effects of the following deceased persons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th May, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re: Estate of C. W. Aldridge (deceased):— Spring iron cot, chest of drawers, soiled linen, cupboard, book stands, Prie Dieu (Praying stand), chairs, teapoy, cash box, dumbwaiter, wearing apparels, 22 Bore Winchester rifle, cartridges, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Capt. L. H. T. Burnett (deceased):—Iron bedstead, wearing apparels, walking stick, (silver knob), Kodak outfit, boots, shoes, uniform suit case, etc.

(3) Re: Estate of Capt. E. S. H. Kearsey deceased):—Aluminium utensils, wearing apparels, holdall, boots, shoes, iron shoe trees, etc.

(4) Re: Estate of Jaynarayan Purshotam (deceased):—Cupboard, clock, pictures, gramophone Records, brass and copper utensils Primus stoves, tin trunks, empty gunny bags, scales, weights, etc.

(5) Re: Estate of Sk. Hassonchand (deceased):—Writing table, chairs, cupboard, safe with stand, clock, copying press with stand, bedstead, stools, carpet, lamps, iron stands, Zinc water tub, aluminium and brass utensils, wearing apparels, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Autioneers.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of Immoveable Property, situate at 6th Kamatipura Street, without the Fort which was to take place this day, Thursday, the 30th April, 1925, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

GANDHI AND CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

E SSRS. S. MONTAGU AND CO.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

LONDON, April 8.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 1st instant amounted to £126,894,455 as compared with £126,791,125 on the previous Wednesday.

The small amount of gold available here this week was taken by India, the Continent and the Trade.

During the week gold to the value of £1,535,000 has been engaged for shipment from New York—$2,500,000 to Berlin and $35,000 to Singapore.

The "Times" reports that the s.s. "Euripides" arrived at Melbourne yesterday with £750,000 in sovereigns from South Africa.

United States gold imports and exports for the 8 months ended February 1925 and 1924 were as follows:—

Imports. 1925 $101,747,499; 1924 $271,030,381.
Exports, 1925 $181,897,246; 1924 $7,137,725.
Excess of imports, 1924 $263,892,656.
Excess of exports, 1925 $80,149,741.

According to a Moscow report the output of gold from the field discovered in 1923 at Aldan in the Yakutsk Republic was last year 1,950 kilogrammes, which is about one third the amount of the entire gold output of Soviet Russia. This year the mines are expected to yield 7,600 kilogrammes. Two years ago the goldfield was a desert area, but 3,000 gold diggers are now working on it.

Reports from Bombay, dated the 20th March, gave the total stocks of gold as 20,00,0000 tolas on land and about 10,00,000 tolas on sea. The gold market kept depressed and below parity. The upcountry demand, which had decreased to 50,000 tolas during the holidays, was said to have again increased to 75,000 tolas per day.

Advices from Melbourne, dated April 6th, state that the representatives of the Associated Banks of Australia have made a strong protest to Mr. Bruce, the Prime Minister, against the restoration of the gold standard and its re-adoption by Great Britain.

Reuter states that during March 2,000,000 sovereigns were remitted to the Bank of England Office for the payment of Hungarian pre-war debts.

SILVER.

A singularly steadier tendency has prevailed in the silver market this week, but no pronounced movement has taken place in the price. China has worked both ways, but has not been inclined to sell at the lower levels. Buying may be supposed to take place at the most rates, and even some what the fixed prices have occasionally found acceptance. The future of the market still remains uncertain at the present moment, in the absence of any serious demand from China, which is the determining factor, prices are largely influenced by Chinese speculative business; any tendency to rise seems to be checked by offerings from that quarter. This week's increase of about 50,000 ounces in Chinese stocks is not a helpful feature. On the other hand the Currency position in the London market is now considered, and, in certain circumstances, might prove to be an important bull factor. A report from China, dated the 12th March, stated as follows:—"Many of the speculators are making good profits. Silver dollars are now going out into the interior, mostly Szechuan and rumours of war in Honan have served to make the situation less healthy. There is fear that sooner or later some trouble will start in Peking, when accounts for business not having revived in earnest. There is good demand for silver dollars from the North which caused the dollar-tael rate to go up to 72.56, a rather high point."

The total imports of silver into Japan for 1924 were valued at 4,104,000 yen.

No applications were received for the Rs. 1,00,00,000 in bills and telegraphic transfers on India offered for tender this week. No bills of exchange or transfers will be offered on Tuesday next.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of rupees).

Notes in Circulation, Mar. 15 18,322, Mar. 22 18,382, Mar. 31 18,419. Silver coin and bullion in India, Mar 15 7,578, Mar. 22 7,629, Mar 31 7,679; Silver coin and bullion out of India, Mar. 15 nil., Mar. 22 nil., Mar. 31 nil.; Gold coin and bullion in India, Mar. 15 2,232, Mar. 22 2,232, Mar. 31 2,232; Gold coin and bullion out of India, Mar. 15 nil., Mar. 22 nil., Mar. 31 nil.; Securities (Indian Government), March 15 5,713, Mar. 22 5,713, Mar. 31 5,713; Securities (British Government), Mar. 15 1,999, Mar 22 1,999, Mar. 31 1,999; Bills of Exchange, Mar. 15 800, Mar. 22 800, Mar. 31 nil.

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 31st ultimo.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 4th instant consisted of about 70,800,000 ounces in sycee, 30,000,000 dollars and 1,530 silver bars as compared with about 70,800,000 ounces in sycee, 44,500,000 dollars and 1,760 silver bars on the 28th ultimo.

Quotations:—

April 2nd.—31.7/16d. cash 31.3/8d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 86s/6d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

April 3rd.—31.7/16d. cash 31.3/8d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 86s/6d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

April 4th.—31.7/16d. cash 31.3/8d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. nil Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

April 6th.—31.9/16d. cash 31.1/2d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 86s/5d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

April 7th.—31.1/2d. cash 31.7/16d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 86s/5d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

April 8th.—31.1/2d. cash 31.3/8d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 86s/5d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine. Average.—31.479d. cash 31.406d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. Average 86s/5.4d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively the same as, and 1/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 29.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 28th April 1925.

Cotton	18627	Bales
Wheat	48179	Cwts
Linseed	43728	"
Rape etc.	3198	"
Gingellyseed	4594	"
Poppyseed	1830	"
Groundnuts	6480	"
Castorseed	17094	"
Rice	4439	"
Myrabollams	6671	"
Cottonseed	11100	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Ram	4291	"
Jowar	1605	"
Bajri	151	"
Barley	114	"
Gram	2628	"
Total	5550	Tons

RUBBER.

London, Apl. 28.

Para Up River Fine, Spot May/June 19
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot May 3/8

Tone:—Firmer moderate business.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 29.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 27/32.

London—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 15/16.

Paris—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 665.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 730.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 715.

Japan—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 117.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 112.

Hongkong—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 153.

Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 207½.

Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 159.

New York—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 279.

Cross Rates—
London—New York Dol. 4.83-5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 92.65.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.20.
London—Rome Liras 118.00.

Tone of Exchange—
Exchange Market was uncertain to-day.

London, Apl. 28.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/5 29/32
Bar Gold steady £4/6/0
Bar Silver Spot quiet 31 1/4

London, Apl. 28.

Prague 16,335
Rentes 3 per cent. 45
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 1/4
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet—Small offerings little China buying
Interest day to day loans 4 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th ultima.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 29.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/16
Bank Demand	1/5 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 5/32
Fcs Demand.	667
American Dollars	279
Hongkong Dollars	153
Shanghai	207 1/2
Japan	117 1/4
Singapore	159

Market Quiet.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Apl. 28.

Stockholm	17.93
Christiania	20.68
Amsterdam	12.06
Switzerland	24.91

London, Apl. 28.

Exchange on London in Paris 92.67
Exchange on London in Germany 20.25 1/2 goldmark.
Exchange on London in Italy 117 97

New York, Apl. 28.

Demand Bills 483.12

DISCOUNTS.

London, Apl 28

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 17 7/8

DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 29.

3 Mos. London Discounts 4-1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. London Discounts 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6-1/2 per cent.
Money 1 Mos. 6 per cent.
Money 3 Mos. 5-3/4 per cent.
Money 6 Mos. 5-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Apl. 28.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £88 1/2 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £91 3/4 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £100 1/8 ex —.5/16
Conversion Loan £77 3/16 —.3/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £105 unchanged
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 57 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 49 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 58 3/8 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, April 29.

Sovereigns Ready. 13-11-6.
Sovereigns Forward 13-11-9.
Bar gold ready, 21-11-99
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-12-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-13-3.
Bar Silver Ready, Rs. 76-14-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71-1-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71-4-0.

London, April 28.

Bar gold ready s. 86-0.
Silver ready, d. 31-4.
Silver forward, d. 31-4.

Tone of Silver:—

Quiet: India and China bought to cover sales. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing. Market undecided and might easily move either way.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 29.

Ready:—21-11-9

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest At 6 p. m.
Visak	21-13-0	21-11-3	21-11-9
Jeth	21-14-3	21-13-0	21-13-6

Teji Mandi.
Visak 0—2—0
Jeth 0—5—5
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 29.

Ready:—70-15-0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest At 6 p.m
Visak	71-1-0	71-2-0	71-0 0
Jeth	71-4 0	71-6-0	71-4 0

Teji Mandi.
Visak 0—11—0
Jeth 1—4—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 29.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper, Rs. 67-13.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Due 1981-86 Rs. 85-8.

5 per cent. War Loan, Due 1929-47 Rs. 95.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free), Due 1933 Rs. 97-13.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free), Due 1945-55 Rs. 98-11.

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1925 Rs. 103.

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1928 Rs. 104-6.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1926 Rs. 100-11.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1927 Rs. 101-1.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1930 Rs. 102-14.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1931 Rs. 103-3.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932 Rs. 103-14.

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Develop Loan (Tax Free), Due 1935 Rs. 107-3.

4 per cent. Port Trust, Due 1974 Rs. 75.

4 per cent. Municipal, Due 1974 Rs. 74-8.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust, Due 1974 Rs. 74-8.

6 per cent. Port Trust, Due 1930 Rs. 98.

6 per cent. Municipal, Due 1929-49 Rs. 97.

Tone of Market:—

Quiet.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bombay, April 29.

Imperial Bank 1,412/8, India Bank 73/12, Central Bank 22/12, Eastern 82.

COTTON M'LLS.

Ahmd. Advance 420, Alliance 65, Apollo 10, Bombay Cotton 460, Bombay Dyeing 1,112/8, Century 556/4, Central India 487/8, Colaba Land 111/4, Crescent 227/8, Currim 415, Dawn 660, E. D. Sassoon 1/4, Fazalbhoy 942/8, Globe 46/4, Goaka 107/8, Indian Bleaching 216/4, Indore Malwa 378/12, Jamshed Mfg. 100, Kasturchand 120, Kohinoor 1,205, Khatau 95, Kilachand 6/2, Luxmi Cotton 4,650xd., Madhavarao Scindia 50, Madhowjee 371/4, Maneckji Petit 2,600, Morarji 2,550, Meyer Sassoon 115, New Great 335, Pabaney 346/4, Pearls 541/4, Simplex 160, Premier 65, Standard 1,550, Tata Mills 80, Swadeshi 635, Vishnu Cotton 1,740xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 477/8, Alcock 140, B. Burma 312/8, B Burma N. I. 75, Bt. Burma Pet 4/11, B. Tramway 95xd., Bombay Steam 68/12, Bundi Cement 7/12, Central India Mining 27/8, Katni Ordinary 51/4, Katni Deferred 140, New India Insurance 13, Shivrajpoor 42/8, Tata Iron Ordinary 13, Tata Iron Deferred 42/8, Tata Hydro 935, Tata Power Ordy. 360, Tata Power Preferred 510n., Scindia Steam 6/4.

SHARES.

London, Apl. 28.

Hongkong Bank £139
Chartered Bank £20 5/8
National Bank £46 3/4
P. & O. Bank £11
Eastern Bank £6 1/4

BARLEY.

London, Apl. 28.

Karachi Barley May/June quoted 40

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, April 29.

To-day Reuter reported 7 to 18 points down in old crop and 22 to 29 points lower in new crop in New York futures. The market declined on Bulls liquidating and continued selling on reports of rain in Texas. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 9 points higher. The market opened easier on heavy long liquidation, but improved at the close on short covering.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 28th inst. as under:—

"Tired bulls liquidating.

"Confidence impaired by recent rain."

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 28th inst. (4-35 p.m.), from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market shows more resistance.

"Consider purchase on any decline."

Following a further slight drop reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easy at Rs. 459½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 462½ on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses. On moderate selling by Bazar operators the prices eased to Rs. 460½ and the market closed at the same rate at 4-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 461½ and closed steady at Rs. 462½ at 6-30 p.m on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses.

Fully good m. g. Broach April-May opened at Rs. 456½ and going down by a rupee improved to Rs. 458 on Commission Houses buying. On selling by Japanese Houses the market gave way to Rs. 455½ and closed at the same rate at 4-30 p.m. Fully good m. g. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 405 and Rs. 408 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with a very poor demand.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, April 29.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	457 1/2
" " " July-Aug.	..	462 1/2
Fully Good Bengal May	..	406
" " " July	..	409

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 27.

Description, Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.			
Punjab	430	420	405 39
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon ..	489	482	47
M. G. Dhullera	479	472	46
M. G. Broach ..	495	490	578 46
M. G. Punjab Americans..		493	478 ..

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 29.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	456
" " " July/August	..	461
Fully Good Bengal May	..	405
" " " July	..	408
Good Southerns May/June	..	441

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

29th April 1925.

New York Market, 28th April.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.82	May		23.75	—07
24.17	July	24.16—01	23.99	—18
23.92	Oct.		23.70	—22
23.79	Jan.		23.60	—19

New York spot on 27th April, 24.10—35, New Orleans 24.10—40.

Telegraphic market advices:—July highest 24.28 (10.05 a.m.), lowest 23.92 (2.16 p.m.), range .36 points.

Continued selling on reports of rain.

Liverpool Market, 28th April.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
12.86	May			12.89	+09
12.92	July	12.91—01	12.87—06	13.01	+09
12.83	Oct.	12.83 —		12.91	+08
12.72	Jan.			12.79	+07
	Egyptian				
27.40	July			27.55	+15
23.30	Nov.			23.20	—10

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10.10 a.m: Light rains Atlanta (Geor.), Fort Smith (Ark.), Hemphis (Tenn.)

(2) Cabled 12.30 p.m: Considerable local long liquidation, chiefly taken by trade fixing call sales.

(3) Cabled 4.50 p.m.: Heavy trade fixing call sales. Jay estimates 4 p.c. increase in acreage.

American Cross Rate 4.82 3/8.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Apl. 28.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 200 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 150 Bales.

Mid. Americans Spot:—Universal Standard quiet 12.96

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 30.20

New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

May	23.87
July	24.21
October	23.95
New York Noon Call	
May	23.86
July	24.19
October	23.98
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
March	23.97
May	24.23

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Apl. 23.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

April	12.77	+.01
May	12.92	+.02
July	12.94	+.02
October	12.84	+.02
January	12.75	+.03
March	12.74	+.04
April	12.67	—.01

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Apl. 28.

May	27.70	+.40
July	26.80	+.40

London, Apl. 27.

Belgium	95.33
Athens	252.50

Cuban Sugar April sellers 13/3

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Apl. 28.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool.	
April	12.85 +.09
May	12.89 +.09
June	12.92 +.09
July	13.01 +.09
August	12.98 +.08
September	12.96 +.07
October	12.91 +.08
November	12.88 +.09
December	12.81 +.09
January	12.79 +.07
February	12.78 +.07
March	12.78 +.08
April	12.75 +.07

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Apl. 28.

April	28.50	+.15
May	28.45	+.15
June	28.00	+.15
July	27.55	+.15
August	27.45	+.25
September	25.25	+.35
October	24.90	+.50
November	23.20	—.10
December	22.70	—.10
January	22.20	—.15
February	22.10	—.15
March	22.05	—.15

Manchester Market:—Better cloth demand yarns:—Irregular.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Apl. 28

Scinde Good	9.50
Scisde Fully Good	9.90
Scinde Fine	10.30
Bengal Good	9.60
Bengal Fully Good	10.00
Bengal Fine	10.40
Oomra Good	10.30
Oomra Fully Good	10.70
Oomra Fine	11.10
Broach Good	10.65
Broach Fully Good	11.05
Broach Fine	11.45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Apl. 28.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 3,000
Day's Exports to Continent 3,000
Futures at New York:—

May	23.75	—.07
July	23.99	—.18
October	23.70	—.21
January	23.60	—.19

Spot Cotton at New York 24.00 —.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 24.05 —.05
Futures at New Orleans:—

May	23.79	—.03
July	24.03	—.15

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality 20
Demand Bills 483.12
Silver:—Foreign mined 67

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Apl. 28.

Futures at New York.

May	23.75	—.07
July	23.99	—.18
October	23.70	—.21
January	23.60	—.19

Liverpool, Apl. 28.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
May	12.89	+.09
July	13.01	+.09
October	12.91	+.08
January	12.79	+.07

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO'S. WIRE.

Messrs. Ratilal & Co. received on Wednesday the following cable from their friends, Messrs. A. Norden & Co., of New York:—

"Tired bulls liquidating; confidence impaired by recent rain in Texas."

WHEAT.

London, Apl. 28.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. A/M. sellers 58

Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. A/M. sellers 59

Tone:—Steady at decline more enquiry
Australian A/M. sellers 58
Choice White Karachi M/J. paid buyers 59
Soft Red Karachi A/M. buyers 58
Tone:—Steady at decline more enquiry.
Wheat two clubs Calcutta A/M. nominal 60

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 29.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms.			Rail Delivery.		
Ready	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	58	0	0	8	10	6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	57	0	0	8	9	6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	59	0	0	8	13	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	13	0	11	5	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	13	0	11	5	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	14	0	12	6	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	6	0	12	15	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	2	0	12	10	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	73	0	0	14	10	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69	0	0	14	9	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66	0	0	13	8	0
Teelseed, Black ..	62	0	0	12	6	0
Poppyseed, White ..	13	0	0	13	10	0
Groundnuts	67	0	0	..		
Mowraseed	9	8	0	..		
Barley	46	0	0	..		
Castroseed	65	0	0	13	2	0
Cotton Seed Ready Delivery	....			....		
Jira	15	0	0	....		

Forward,	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat, May	8	6	0
Wheat, Sept.	8	7	3
Linseed, May	13	2	3
Linseed, Sept, ..	13	7	6

METALS.

London, Apl. 28.

English best Selected Copper £63 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £61 1/2
Copper Braziers £79
Yellow Metal 7 9/16
Hard Spelter 30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8
Tin Block £248.

COPPER.

Bombay, April 29.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper American ..	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..	..	62	0	0
Panchteka Joint ..	..	27	0	0
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61	0	0
Brass Bars	..	39	4	0
Pat Klai	..	67	0	0
Lead, Country	..	25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4	..	56	8	0
" " to 1	..	55	12	0
" " 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		55	12	0
German Copper 1 1-2 to 1-3-4 to 2		64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, ..		66	0	0
" " 1-1-4	..	65	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 29.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	No. 14 1-2	0	13	0
Kilachand ..	No. 20 1-2	0	15	0
Currimbhai ..	No. 12 1-2	0	12	6
Elphinstone ..	No. 12 1-2	0	12	3
David	No. 10 1-2	0	12	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0	11	9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0	12	0
Sattara	No. 10 1-4	0	12	0
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0	11	0
Light-house ..	No. 6 1-2	0	10	9
Japan	No. 40—1	1	5	0
"	No. 42—2	1	6	0
"	No. 20	1	0	3
"	No. 32	1	4	0

LINSEED.

London, Apl. 28.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
April/May done £21 5/8
Tone:—Small business doing at lower rates.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
April/May sellers 4 3/6
May/August done and buyers 43 5/8
Linseed La Plata Argentine A/M. paid £19 13/16
Poor demand prices in favor of buyers.
Cottonseed Bombay A/M. sellers £9 3/4
Castorseed Bombay A/M. sellers £23 1/8
Rapeseed Toria A/M. sellers £20 3/4
Rapeseed Ferozepore A/M. sellers £23 5/8
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore A/M. quoted £19 5/8
Tone of Rapeseed:—Held higher—Quiet.
Linseed Bombay Bold to Hull April shipment £22 3/8
Lisseed La Plata Argentine to Hull April shipment at £19 3/4 and forApril/May £19 16/3
Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi at 59

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Apl. 28.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
June/July sellers 17/1 1/2
July/Sept. sellers 16/10 1/2
Oct/Dec. sellers 16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Oct/Dec. sellers 16/11 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Oct/Dec. sellers 17/0 1/4

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, April 28.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 24th April to 27th April, 1925 ..	39290	45306	—6016
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 27th April. 1925	2857143	2871961	—14518
Shipments for the bi-week from 24th April to 27th April 1925.—			
United Kingdom ..	294		—294
Continent	17224		—17224
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	47260	..	+47260
Total	47260	17518	+29742
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 27th April, 1925			
United Kingdom	39152	129003	—89851
Continent ..	427502	741410	—313908
China	215378	157393	+57985
Japan	1137681	1067104	+70577
Coast Ports ..	22915x	43662	—20747
Total	1842628	2138572	—295944
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe ..	5237	19382	—14145
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	47971	27220	+20751

x Including 8480 bales for U. S. of America

For other Commercial see next page.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, April 29.
Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M. G. F. G.	..477/80	457 1/2	462 1/2
Oomra M. G. Fine	..440/50		
„ M. G. Black leaf.	..410/30		
Bengal M. G. Fine	..4.8/20		
„ M. G. F. G.	..400/405	405	408
Khandesh Black leaf	..375/80		
Khandwa/Sanavad	..390/420		
Jalna/Aurangabad	..395/400		
Harda	..410/460		
Ujjain	..430/35		
Parbhani	..430/35		
Purna.	..430/35		
Nander.	..430/40		
Barsi/Kurdoowadi	..375/400		
Wardha/Warora	..465/70		
Nagpur	..470/75		
Katol	..470/80		
Adoni	..450/60		
Sindh/American	..475/80		
Sangli/Miraj	..480/85		
Bagalkot	..460/65		
Coompta	..480/85		
Tirupur	..525		
Kadi Viramgam M.G.F.G.	480/82		
Dhollera* M.G.F.G.	..465/70		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales		1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to-date 28-4-27	—	8904000	6363000
„ Yesterday do	—	9000	15000
Exports to date do	—	7381000	4995000
Stock at Ports 24-4-25	—	755000	528000
„ Interior Towns. do	—	591000	477000
„ Liverpool do	—	1077000	586000
Visible Supply 28-4-25	..	3169000	1940000
Quantity in Sight do	..	13857000	10501000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
18627	2876070	2876004.	2976800

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 23rd April.

1924-25	1923-24
10512	17755

Total Stock in Bombay on 23-4-25 9,27,393 B/s
Last year—9,28,378 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st Sept. to 27th April

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe —	466654	870413	614932
China —	216378	157393	282797
Japan —	1137681	1067104	1258820
Coast Ports	22915	43662	38718
Total —	1842628	2138572	2195267
Afloat in harbour			
Europe ..	5237	19382	16851
China Japan & Coast ports	47971	27220	105542

Silver	Gold	Govt. Paper.
71-3-6	21-14-6	67-12-0

Remarks:—1-0 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 7 to 21 points lower and Liverpool 9 to 7 points higher. Our New York friends last night cabled us that sufficient rain has fallen in about half of Texas to permit germination of seed, but that the remained requires rain badly.

The local market opened with July/-August Broach at Rs. 459 1/2, and is a Rupee steadier April/May being quoted at Rs. 456/-. The markets is very quiet with small business passing. We cannot express any firm opinion of the market at present. Yesterday the demand for ready cotton was slack.

Yesterday afternoon Sampion closed May, 298.90 July 3000.60 and October 300,00.

We have to inform our friends that we are now Associate Members of the Liverpool Cotton Association and will be able in consequence to transact business, henceforth, in Liverpool Futures for 5/8 per cent Brokerage, as against 3/4 per cent heretofore.

Marwadi Bazaar Wednes. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady

Broach Apl./May Rs. 456 1/2 July/Aug. 461 1/2 Bengal May Rs. 405, July Rs. 408.

*No demand.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, April 29.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi :—			
Textile	1	1	3
Century	1	0	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	0	6
Elphinstone	1	0	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches :—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	0
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phœnix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	4	0
Swan per lb.	1	5	3
Finlay per lb.	1	5	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203 :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth X Quality :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34-40 :—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Tata per lb.	1	4	6
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	9
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	5	14	0
Phœnix per piece	5	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Pearl Pebaney £ 5 per piece	6	0	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	4	0
Bleached Check :—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	4	0
Bombay United per piece	7	0	0
Black Check :—			
Textile per piece	7	12	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124 :—			
Pearl Pebaney	11	4	0
Hindustan	11	4	0
Salita :—			
Century	1	4	3
Textile	1	4	6
Spring (Merchant)	1	4	6

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 29.

		Ready average quality	Ready Fine
Bengal	Superfin M.G.	..	..
„	Fine M.G.	..	410
„	F.G.M.G.	390	..
Sindh-Punjab	Fine M.G.	..	410
„	F.G.M.G.	390	..
Punjab-Americans	M.G.	480	..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	435	470
Nagpur	„ „	435	470
Yeotmal	„ „	430	450
Pulgaon	„ „	435	455
Dhamangaon	„ „	430	450
Amraoti	„ „	410/15	445
Khamgaon-Akola	„ „	410/20	440
Mulkapur	„ „	390/400	430
Khandesh	„ „	370/80	420
„	F.G.M.G.	365	..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	490
„	Fully Good „	..	470
Muthia	Fine „	..	..
„	F.G.M.G.	..	400
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	490
Westerns	„	..	450
„	H.G.	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	..	480
Cambodia	„	..	525

N.B.—All the above quotations are Mill Terms.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full- pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year,
Khandesh	281	277,898	334,276
Central India	656	307,266	289,123
Barsi and Nagar	182	184,334	183,018
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	92,306	97,968
Berar	821	539,958	597,915
Central Provinces	88	246,982	240,928
Total Oomras	2,028	1,648,744	1,743,228
Dholera	4,769	160,624	142,982
N. W. Provinces	169	129,342	120,485
Rajputana	309	62,391	73,088
Sind-Punjab	504	346,570	299,249
Broach	8,140	355,379	285,484
Coompta & Dharwar	1,236	61,649	108,238
Westerns-Northerns	1,348	43,920	49,541
Coconada	115	1,245	110
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	13,186	17,282
Persian	9	3,881	5,480
American	..	9,649	..
Egyptian and African	..	36,003	30,018
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,487	819
Total	18,627	2,876,070	2,876,004

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 23rd April. This year	Last year
Europe	8,551	466,654	852,895
Japan & China	12,693	1,305,799	1,224,497
Coast Ports	699	22,915	43,662
Upcountry by Rail	..	10,512	17,755
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	50,509	44,053
Total	21,943	1,856,389	2,182,862

HEDGE CONTRACTS	Delivery	12 Noon	1. p. m.	3. p.m.	..	Bales Tendered Total
F.G.M.G. Bengal	May	403/4	..	..	..	..
„ „ „	July	407	..	..	..	..
„ „ Broach	Ap./May	456/7	456	457½	..	7,100
„ „ „	July/Ag.	459½	460½	462	..	..

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay April 29.

	12 to 1 O/C,
Ahmedabad Advance	420
Bombay Cotton	460
Bombay Dyeing ex-divi.	1105-1090-1117-8-12 -8
Century ex-divi.	547-8-40-37-8-56-4
Nagpur ex-divi	491-4-90-86-4-87-8
Colaba ex-divi.	113-12-12-8-11-4
Crescent	226-4-28-27-8
Indore	378-12-80-78-12
Kohinoor	1205
New Great	338-12-37-8-32-8-36-4
Pearl	542-8-40-41-4
Phoneix ex-divi.	495
Bharucha	103-12-2-8
Simplex	160-55-58-12
Swan	175
Swadesh ex-divi.	610-30
Pabani	345
Fazal	946-4-40-36-4-43-12
Mathuradas	250
Tata Mill	85-80
Globe	45-46-4
Mysore	122-8
Madhavji	372-8-68-4-73-12
Finaly ex-divi.	140
Gokak ex-divi.	107-8
Edward Sassoon	125-22-8
Meyer Sassoon	115
Tata-Hydro	940-32-8-30-36-4
Bombay Burma Old	312-8
Bombay Elec. Tram	95-94-6
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	71-4-68-12
Bundi Cement	7-12
Central E. Mining	27-26-8
Indian Cement	35
Tata Steel Ordy.	13-8-13
Tata Steel Defd.	42-8-41-4-42-8

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 29.

Apollo Mill	10-8	Morarji Gocouldas	2450
Elphinstone	27-8	Madras United	520
Emperor Edward	400	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton	4650
Alliance Cotton	65	Vishnoo Cotton	1740
Indian Dy.& Blg	216-4	Western India	500
Indian Mfg.	900	Wadia Woollen Mill	2
E. D. Sassoon	1-4	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	12	Sassoon Cotton	42-8
Currimbhoy Mill	412-8	Sholapur	10600
Kilachand	5-12	Standard Mill	1500
Koorla Mill	150	Hindoostan Mill	975
Kastoorchand	125	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2260	Tata Power Elec.	360
Khatau Mill	96-4	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	30	Bombay Flour	—
Jamshed Mill	100	Union Flour	—
Jivraj Baloo	—	Oriental Life	500
Tata Mill	160	Emperor	420
David	—	New India	13
Dawn Mill	660	Jupiter Ins.	6
New City	240	Great India	10
Planet	30	Scindia Steam	6-5
Premier	65	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Presidency	48-12	Port Canning	655
Bradbury Mills	475	B'bay Telephone	28
Bombay Indstl	23-8	„ Uganda	44
Birla	13	„ Burma New	75
Madhavji	180	Br. Burma Petrol	4-10
Madhavrao Scin-dia	55	Tata Oil	12
Manekji Petit	2650		

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, April 29.

In the share market jutes on the whole kept steady to-day with a very fair amount of activity in the speculative shares on inter-bazar account. Enquiry was restricted for the heavier priced stocks. In coals and teas hardly anything of interest transpired in these sections owing to a preponderance of selling orders. New Tetturya however marked a drop of about five points on the listed quotation. In miscellaneous with the exception of rubber shares which were in good demand there was nothing of outstanding importance registered. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations :—

Government securities :—3 per cent. Government paper Rs. 58, 3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 67-10, 5 per cent. war loan 1929-47 95, 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 99-3, 6 per cent. bonds 1926 100-10, 6 per cent. bonds 1930 103-2, 6 petr cent. bonds 1932 104-1.

Railways :—Mymensingh Bhairaba Bazar Railway guaranteed 75.

Jutes :—Auckland 267, Birla 7-6, Clive 42-10, Craig 4-12, Howrah 43, Delta 500, Hukumchand ord 9-2, Lansdowne 324, National 23-4, Presidency 7-6, Waverley 6-8.

Coals :—Burrakur 24-6, Gopalichuck 8-8, Patmohna 86, New Tetturya 4-10, West Januria 2-2.

Miscellaneous :—Frank Ross 5-12, British India Corporation ord 4-8, Assam Saws Re. 1, Anglo-Oriental Navigation 17-6.

Tea Companies :—Gohpur 10, New Samanbegh 35-4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-seven thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and seven-eighth pence.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

April 29.
S S Borneo Maru, Motoshige, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

April 29.
S S Dalgoma, Diamond, Rangoon.
S S Bovenkirk, Swart, Rangoon.
S S Arcturus, Olsen, New York.

LOADING.

April 29.
Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.
Steamer British Architect for Mahomerah.
Steamer British Sailor for Mahomerah.
Steamer Delta for London.
Steamer City of Oran for Karachi.
Steamer Calcutta Maru for Kobe.

S S Borneo Maru :—The O S K steamer Borneo Maru, 5863 tons, Captain J Motosigo, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Kobe, with general cargo.

S S Bovenkirk :—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Boverkirk, 3723 tons, Captain F Swart, will sail to-day from Harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Arcturus :—The Volkart Bros steamer Arcturus, 3816 tons, Captain C Olsen, will sail to-day from Harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

WEDNESDAY, April 30.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Cracovia (s) 4,566 tons, Trieste 1-5 Agent Triestino.
2 Ranpura 9268 London 9/5 M M & Co.
3 Castalia 4171 Liverpool, Grahams & Co.
6 Hoogkerk 3170 Antwerp, 8/5, E D Sassoon
7 Falkenfels (s) 3,852 tons, Karachi 3-5 Agent L Edwards and Co.
8 Masula 4454 Kehi W F, M M and Co.
12 Ct Oran 4778 Kehi W F, K N and Co.
16 Treneglos 2766 Dunkirk N F, T M and Co.
17 Frienfels 3741 1/5 Grahams Trading Co. Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nigo 3543 Hull 10/5 J F and o.
4 Varsova 1957 Busrah 1/5 M M Co.
6 Zayani 2627 Basra 30/4 H S Shushtargon.
7 Calcutta Maru 3188 Kobe 12/5 N Y Kaisha
9 Isarco 2768 Karachi, 1/5 L Triestino.
11 and 12 Flowergate (s) 3,226 tons, Rangoon 18-4 Agent S S N Co.
11 City of Brisbane 4527 Karachi not fixed. Killick Nixon and Co.
12 & 13 Bankura 1915 P Gulf 6/5 B I S N Co.
15 Alani 2157 Red Sea Ports 30/4 T M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Uga Maru (s) 3,326 tons, Kobe N.F. Agent O S Kaisha.
B Nordmark 906 Persian Gulf 2/5 S Hassam D and E Mirzapore 4135 Japan 7/5 M M & Co.
F Havildar 3086 Cal. 3/5 T M and Co.
O and N Jaladuta 2693 N.F. S.S.N Co
P Stumfels 3834 Kchi N F L Edwards Ltd.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Moolтan due about 1st May, Agents P & O S N Co.
China due about 8th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 11th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gazana due about 7th May, Agent M M & Co.
Mandala due about 18th May, Agent M M & Co.
Durenda due about 1st June, Agent M M & Co.
Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 24th May. Agent Graham T Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
Circassia due about 6th July. Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

Bassano due about 30th April, Agent J Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th May, Agent G T Co. Japan due about 10th May Agent L Edward.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lantorfels due about 30th April, Agent L Edward Co
Axenfels due about 13th May, Agent L Edward Co.
Birkenfels due about 23rd May, Agent L Edward Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.
Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 1st May, Agent M Italiana.
Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 30th April, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 4th May, Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Melbourne due about 4th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lincoln due about 14th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 27th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Sumatra Maru, due about 11th May, Agent O S K
Tamba Maru due about 16th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Nagpur due about 8th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Lahore due about 18th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 31st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 2nd May, Agent M M Co.
Karagola due about 16th May, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 30th May, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

April 29.

S S Arcturus for New York :—2000 cwt castorseed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 3000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Bros; 500 cwt myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co Ltd; 20 cwt Aloes (16 kegs) E Virjee and Co.

S S Isarco for Genoa :—3000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 25 cwt gum olibanum, Y Moosabhoy.

S S Hoogkerk for Hamburg :—200 cwt groundnuts, Strauss and Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton, G A Begbie and Co Ltd; 165 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Ghent :—220 bales cotton, A Durst.

For Antwerp :—200 cwt mustardseed, Volkar Bros.

For Rotterdam :—55 bales cotton healds, I A H Moosa Ltd.

S S Treneglos for Hull :—90 bales bone sinews, Hollingshurst and Co Ltd; 1000 cwt myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros.

For Dunkirk :—1375 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 110 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co; 1250 cwt myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros.

S S Castalia for Liverpool :—142 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 190 cwt divi-divi, M N Naidu and Sons; 262 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi; 52 bales cotton fly, V N Joshi; 8 bales silk waste Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales hemp H Govindji; 54 bales cotton, P Crystal and Co; 120 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co; 720 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 24 bales wol, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 250 bales African cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Marseilles :—200 cwt mustardseed, A Durst; 2000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Bros; 1 bundle goat and sheep skins, Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd; 3000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2000 cwt castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Glasgow :—2 packages woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Sons Ltd; 10000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Frienfels for Dunkirk :—50 bales hemp, H Govindji; 7000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 495 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Valencia :—900 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Rampura for London :—10 bales fox skins raw, Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd; 2 bales marmet skin raw, Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd; 15 bales cow hides tanned, P E Boyce and Son.

S S Vigo for Hull :—8066 cwt myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd;

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg :—4 pots palme rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 95 cwt divi-divi M N Naidu and Sons; 168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 26 cwt dry casings, Ad Meyer; 4 cwt sheep intestines Ad Meyer

For Antwerp :—110 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 810 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent :—110 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 330 bales cotton N Nensey and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

For Haore :—81 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Brisbane for Hull :—4000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 2000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 11500 cwt cottonseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 4000 cwt myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

For Manchester :—100 bales cotton, The patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Bratton Castle for Antwerp :—52 bales hemp, Rayena Bros; 65 bales hemp, M Toolaram; 6 cwt gum Arabic E Virjee and Co; 200 cwt mustardseed A Durst; 50 bales cotton R D Tata and Co Ltd; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton K Devchand and Co Ltd; 50 bales hemp H Govindji; 220 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Barcelona :—2000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros; 475 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Ghent :—110 bales cotton, A Durst; 385 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co Ltd.

S S Cracovia for Trieste :—10 cwt gum olibanum, Y Moosabhoy; 4000 cwt gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 336 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Venice :—62 cwt gum oilbanum, Y Moosabhoy.

S S Stumfels for Rotterdam :—63 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Bremen :—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

For Hamburg :—165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe :—200 bales African cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 2500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka :—1100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Yokaichi :—400 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai :—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 3 bundles cat skins raw, H N Faizhohmed; 1000 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co;

S S Argun Maru for Hongkong :—33 cwt sharkfins, H B Ramji and Co; 14 cwt sharkfins, H A Mahomed and Sons; 25 cwt fishmaws H A Mahomed and Sons; 7 3/4 cwt ivory, A Vally and Co;

S S Uga Maru for Kobe :—700 bales cotton G Dossa and Co; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka :—200 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokaichi :—600 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

THE SPINNING COMPETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Who can deny that Gandhiji has popularised spinning? And that even the critics of the spinning franchise have also taken to it! For, has not Mr. Rangachari begun spinning at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall? And have not Messrs. Patel and Mehta shown their skill in spinning? Have not Messrs. Ramdass Achariar and Rangaswami Aiyangar handled their own wheel in Madras? And have not Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Motilal Nehru taken to spinning in the columns of the "Chronicle"? Is this not a sort of competition amongst them? Yes. Have they produced any yarn? No! So what have they achieved? And what prize can they claim? Perhaps a Khaddarite cannot realize! But, pray, who has gained by their competition? Not the country but the bureaucracy! Have they not acted like the mill-owners and cloth merchants who fight amongst themselves and ruin our Swadeshi industry? When will the air of superior person vanish from some of our Elders? When will they yield to conquer? India does not want spinning without yarn. Will the Elders please note?—Yours etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

CONSTABLE STABS SUB-INSPECTOR.

MADRAS, Apl. 28.

A Correspondent wiring to the "Hindu" from Harapanhalli in Bellary District, reports that on the 23rd April a Sub-Inspector of Police of a station ten miles off Harapanhalli was stabbed on the left side of his chest by one of his own constables. The cause of provocation appears to be the series of warnings given to the constable by the Sub-Inspector against drawing water from a well to which the public objected as the constable was said to belong to the Panchama caste. The Sub-Inspector is reported to be free from danger. The Inspector of Police and the Sub-Magistrate of Harapanhalli and a doctor proceeded to the spot on Friday and had the constable arrested.—A.P.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

SIMLA, April 29.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Kashmir, and Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Malabar and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are :—Mergui and Silchar one inch; Dhubri and Cherrapunji two; Chittagong one; and Dras one and a half.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 28.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.		29.787
Temperature of Air	.. ..	85.2 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	76.8 „
Dew Point	.. .. ..	72.9 „
Relative humidity of Air	..	67% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	1.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air		91.4 „
Minimum do. do.	..	80.8 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WNW, NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	159 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m.	in ft.	
W.	29	2 26	24 5	29	8 20	18 2	
		9 30	25 7		21 47	21 1	
Th.	30	3 13	23 3	30	9 5	18 9	
	May	16 25	25 2	May	.. ..	..	
Fri.	1	4 15	23 4	1	23 21	21 3	
		17 35	25 0		10 14	19 6	
Sat.	2	3 4	28 1	2	18 2	17 2	
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 1	
Sun.	3	7 12	23 3	3	1 29	20 2	
		19 49	25 6		13 3	19 7	
M.	4	8 19	24 8	4	2 13	19 3	
		20 32	26 1		13 59	19 3	
Tu.	5	9 6	25 7	5	2 50	18 3	
		21 12	28 7		14 49	18 8	

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Apr 30 (Thu) Sunrise 6h. 12m. Sunset 7h. 0m.
May 1 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 11m. Sunset 7h. 1m.
May 2 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 11m. Sunset 7h. 1m.
May 3 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h. 1m.
May 4 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h. 2m.
May 5 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 9m. Sunset 7h. 2m.

WADESHI MILLS COMPANY LTD.

The Thirty Ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held in "Bombay House," 24, Bruce Street, Fort, on Wednesday.

Mr. R. D. Tata presiding.

The Directors' report for the year ended 31st December 1924 stated :—

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to the Shareholders their report on the affairs of the Company for the year ended 31st December 1924.

The profit and the sum available for disposal are as under :—

Profit for the year Rs. 10,36,924-2-9. Add—The amount brought forward from the accounts of the previous year Rs. 3,44,545-9-0 Total Rs. 13,81,469-11-9.

Less—Amount paid as an Ad-interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1924 at Rs. 16 per share Rs. 3,20,000. Total Rs. 10,61,469-11-9.

Of this sum the Directors have made the following allocations :—

(a) To Depreciation Fund Account Rs. 2,00,000. (b) To Income-tax and Super-tax Provision Account Rs. 1,30,000. (c) To Mill Insurance Fund Account Rs. 30,000. (d) To Employees' Benefit and Welfare Fund Account Rs. 40,000. Total Rs. 4 00,000 which leaves available for disposal Rs. 6,61,469-11-9. Of this sum the Directors recommend the following appropriation :—(e) Payment of dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1924 at Rs. 18 per share, free of income-tax Rs. 3,60,000. (f) To be carried forward to the accounts of the next year Rs. 3,01,469-11-9. Total, Rs. 6,61,469-11-9.

In moving the adoption of the report the Chairman said :—

Before we proceed with the business before us to-day I wish to make, with your permission, a few remarks regarding the purchase which your Directors have recently made of the Bombay United Mills from the Tata Mills Limited. As you are no doubt aware the price agreed upon is Rs. 36 lacs for the land, building and plant consisting of 44,000 spindles and 1,187 looms. The land admeasures in all about 33,000 sq. yards out of which about 10,000 sq. yards with certain buildings thereon have already been leased yielding a net annual income of Rs. 60,000. The capitalised value of this comes to Rs. 10 lacs. Your Directors for some time past had been contemplating an extension of your existing Mills and with that end in view had a complete plan of the extension prepared. Specifications for machinery were also sent out to England and a few quotations obtained which showed that the prices for machinery were still high. It was therefore thought advisable not to place any orders for now machinery but to open nagotiations with the Directors of the Tata Mills who were desirous of parting with the Bombay United Mills. I am sure gentlemen, you will agree with me that the price at which it was ultimately resolved to buy the concern is a fair one and we hope this transaction will prove in the end beneficial to the interest of our shareholders.

The report was adopted, dividend as recommended by the Directors was approved and retiring directors were re-elected for the ensuing year.

AHMEDABAD SPINNERS' UNION'S RESOLUTIONS.

AHMEDABAD, Apl. 28.

A meeting of the representatives of the Spinners' Union was held this evening and passed the following resolution :—

This Union deplores the strike observed by the spinners of the Laxmi Cotton Mill without the authority of the Union but expresses its satisfaction that strikers are ready to apologise, make necessary amends and resume work unconditionally. Under these circumstances it is only just that the mill should take the men back immediately. The Union requests the Mill-owners' Association to bring about a speedy settlement of the dispute.—A.P.

MOTHER COW.

WAYS AND MEANS OF HER PROTECTION.

MAHATMAJI'S SUGGESTIONS.

MUSLIM SUPPORT.

All-India Cow Protection Conference d yesterday at 8 p.m. in the Madhav Mahatma Gandhi presiding. There arge number of people present on the m, prominent among whom were Mrs. i Naidu, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Shri uacharya, Sir Purshotamdas Thakur- Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Jamna- aj, Mahadeo Desai, Radhakant Mala- Chunde Maharaj and Dr. Munje.

mber of wires expressing regret at nability to attend the Conference were hief among which were from Pandit ya, Lala Lajpatrai and Narayan Shas- Wai.

proceedings commenced with prayers ngs specially composed for the occa- n praise of cow worship and cow pro- after which Shri Ramanuacharya the gathering.

Ramanuacharya said that they had et there that evening for the purpose ising a scheme for cow protection. was a time when Indians without help were protecting cows. All the arnas including the Brahmans, Kshat- Vaishas and Sudras all vied with each n cow protection and considered no superior to that of the possession of Even the wealth of Rajas and kings easured by the number of cows they ed. Agriculture, commerce and pro- of cows were quite identical and the s took it was a matter of pride to and protect cows. But they had come h a pass that they at present time called to put their heads together to upon the best way of cow protec- Cow protection was necessary seen ny point view whether economical, is or humanitarian. In conclusion hed the conference all success and ity.

de Maharaj in requesting Mahatma- ldress dwelt upon the genesis of the rotection Conference. It was first before Mahatma at Belgaum when he d the Congress and the suggestion of an All-India Cow Protection Confer- lso met with the approval of Pandit ya. In carrying upon the propagan- cow protection they must remember am and Rahim—the Hindu and Mus- it to work hand in hand. It was a augury of the times that Maulana t Ali was present on the occasion and d that in all their future activities uld have the harmonious support of great sister communities of the

MAHATMA'S SPEECH

ma Gandhi said that in his life he en too many things in hand. But as he could recollect he never hesitated ears as on the present occasion. He nerally considered as a person un- under any circumstances. But ing he accepted the invitation with eal of diffidence. He had studied lem of cow protection for 30 years never considered that he could take on his shoulders; not that he was ared to share the responsibility but dered that the work required great and restraint.

he returned from England and himself into public life he never he would be asked to preside at Cow Protection Conference. He ed to accept it through love spect for the cows. At Bel- any persons attended the Conference nt among whom were Swami Shrad- ji Lalji, Malaviya and others. The d draft regulations that were be- m were accepted by these people. d not like to begin the work there the thought that it was better to scheme before the general public be- y launched an All-India Society. resent Conference was its result. the day they had an informal meet- his place in the afternoon along with Maharaj. He was alive to his own ks and failings. But to serve cow desire. The non-Brahmins and the de- classes, and they themselves who ovances could ventilate the same but was a dumb creature and it was ress condition of her that appealed more to champion her cause. Con- Mahatmaji said that he could not d beg for money for the cause. He afraid to beg for a cause. But he arred from doing so owing to his weakness. He left the work of on and carrying a propaganda on nral public. In the matter of cow ion they must be first true to them- There was nobody to ask them to to the cow not even the cow because dumb. Cow protection simply did not ot to slaughter cows but to see that properly brought up and not mal- as they did at present. No where in ld was cow worse of as in India and e bold to say that no one treated her han the Hindus. Continuing Mahat- id that if they could only do the and modest work as outlined in the they would have achieved much. was a saying in English 'know thy- d he would request the organisers where they stood and what were ualifications.

EDUCATE PUBLIC OPINION

work did not end with saving the om butcher's knife. They must take educate public opinion regarding the care and bringing up of the cows. Hindus but knew their duty towards ey would not like to see the miserable cattle they witnessed in India. When saying so he was not exaggerating the state of affairs. No greater harm was done to the cows anywhere else in the world than in India and that too by the Hindus. If they the Hindus were alive to their duties, there would be no necessity to impress the importance of cow protection to their Muslim brethren. Many champions of cow protection societies try to save the cows from the butchers' knife. That was not the proper way of cow protection. As long as they had divorced life from religion or as long as religion was not in keeping with common sense they could not progress much. They must have a complete control over all the stables or start a dairy to supply pure unadulterated milk. After the cows ceased to give milk they were handed over to the 'chambhars'. That was not the right course. Cow protection rightly understood meant that they gave the least harm to the cows and that only the right sort of cows went to supply their hide trade. If they wanted to save cows they must control also the hide business. If they did not agree with him they should not adopt the constitution. Cow protection as understood by him was a purely humanitarian work. It had no place for hurting or giving offence to their Muslim brethren. They who were out to protect the cow could not honestly offend the susceptibilities of the Muslims. He did not drink cow's milk because he was convinced that they were maltreating cows. Continuing Mahatma Gandhi dwelt upon the practice of Hindus who called themselves Vaishnavas and yet had no objection to have beef tea or Libby's Extract of beef if recommended by their doctors. He exhorted them all to give him support to make the dairy in Bombay a success and he would assure them that Mahomedans would not lack behind them in supporting them.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION

Mahatma Gandhi then read the names of the members of the Provisional Executive Committee and put the draft constitution for adoption.

As cow-protection is one of the important duties upon the Hindus as a part of their religion and as through carelessness the race of the cow is becoming weaker and weaker and as the extent of cow-slaughter is increasing daily, this meeting establishes an institute Akhil Bharatiya Goraksha Mandal by name to work for cow-protection in the right direction and with a religious view.

AKHIL BHARATIYA GORAKSHA MANDAL.

The object of this Mandal is to work for the cow-protection in all religious ways.

The word cow-protection means, to protect the cow and her progeny from slaughter and cruel treatment.

N.B.—It is against the object of this Mandal to coerce any other community whose religion does not specially prevent or encourage cowslaughter.

Means:—

This Mandal will achieve its object by using the following means.

(1) To induce all through love, to stop the cruelty practised upon animals such as the cow and her progeny and so to protect them. To win over the readers by means of written articles. To send volunteers to work for cow-protection. To induce people to protect the cow, by means of speeches.

(2) To emancipate weak and sick cows and bullocks from their owners, in case they do not get sufficient food or in case their owner is unable to feed them.

(3) To examine the institutes such as the cow-houses and the pinjrapoles, to help the managers in the management of such institutions and to establish new institutions where they do not exist.

(4) To propagate typical breeds of the cow with the help of cow-houses and pinjrapoles or otherwise.

(5) To appoint shoe-makers to skin the dead animals to stop the export of the skin of the dead animals.

(6) To prepare expert cow-protection propagandists by specially instructing voluntary workers.

(7) To investigate the causes of the deterioration of our pasture lands, and to attempt to reclaim them.

(8) To investigate into the necessity or otherwise of castrating the bullocks. If it is found to reform the method of castration.

(9) To collect funds for the work of the Mandal.

(10) To use all such means as are necessary to ensure cow-protection.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI

Maulana Shaukat Ali said that he was very glad to be present that evening. It was very unfortunate that at the present time the Muslims and the Hindus were running to each other's throat and fighting. Sooner or later that state of affairs would have to cease. Though as Muslim cow was not a 'mata' to him, he looked upon cow with as much reverence as a Hindu. They all knew that he considered Mahatma as his General and he would be too glad to help the cow-protection propaganda as much as he could. In conclusion he exhorted the audience to work for 'Swaraj' which was the best guarnatee for cow-protection.

Dr. Munje said that though he was Hindu, he never, took any part in the cow-protection societies. His own view of cow protection was that it was not the Mahomedans who were their enemies but it was the foreign government which slaughtered a greater number of cows for the British Army than the Muslims did in the whole country. They had no objection to Mahomedans' slaughtering cows on the Id day but what they objected to was the slaughter done so as to deliberately hurt Hindu feelings. If they could persuade the Muslims from that bad practice much would be gained. He went even further and did not mind the Hindus and the Muslims settling the dispute by coming to blows but once the dispute was settled let them shake hands as brothers.

Chounde Maharaj then explained the importance of cow-protection after which Srijut Chakravarti spoke at great length the economic, religious and national aspect of cow-protection.

Mahatmaji then put the draft constitution for adoption which was carried with four dissenting voices.

The Conference terminated with the blessings of Shri Ramanujarya.

"LONG-FELT DESIRE FULFILLED."

MAHATMA VISITS GURUKULA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SUPA, April 24.

In accordance with the programme of the Jalalpur Taluka Samiti, Mahatmaji with Shrijut Mahadeva and Vallabhbhai J. Patel graced the Gurukul on the 16th inst. The Gurukul premises were decorated with Asha Pallav archings. The jolly young Brahmcharis dressed in yellow dhotis headed by the Gurukul Staff stood in rows on either side of the road to the Ashram waiting the arrival of Mahatmaji. More than 500 people of which about 150 were females had been there to see and hear the Mahatma. Mahatmaji was received amidst shouts of joy.

After a short introduction with the staff of the office, Mahatmaji was conducted to the Ashrama Vidyalaya. After the prayer, the Acharya read out an address to Mahatmaji. The address was printed on pure Khaddar and wrapped in fine delicate green plain leaf. In reply Mahatmaji addressing the Brahmacharis said "The very sight of you—the Brahmacharis gives me great delight. The Gurukul Kangri is the parent institution of all the Gurukuls in India. I am long familiar with Swami Shraddhanandji. When I was in Africa in 1909, India showered wealth in aid of the Satyagrah there. The Kangri Gurukul Brahmacharis, who had no wealth and who are not expected to have any money, did hard physical work, earned money and transmitted a decent sum to me in Africa. Physical work, in the interest of the country and religion, is Sharir Yajna-physical sacrifice. I have visited the Kangri University and I often wish to see it. The institution is located in the lap of the Himalayas, on the bank of the Ganges. The place is often visited by tigers and elephants, but the dauntless students and the daring Swami went on quietly with their work. The students should at least observe complete celibacy for 25 years. India at present requires Brahmacharis and Sanyasins."

To the public in general he said, "Spin the yarn, wear pure Khaddar, and remove untouchability. Do your best for the Hindu-Moslem Unity. Then and then only you will get happiness."

In the Gurukul log-book he remarked "Thank God that my long-felt desire, to see this Gurukul, is fulfilled to-day. May the Institution prosper and the students, studying there, may turn out true workers for the religion and the country."

At 8-15 a.m. amidst great shouts of joy Mahatmaji left the Gurukul for Moonsad.

POSTAL AND R. M. S. CONFERENCE.

MEETS AT PESHAWAR.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee the Punjab and N. W. F. Postal and R. M. S Conference writes from Peshawar as under:

"The 5th Session of the Punjab and N. W. F Provincial Postal and R. M. S. Conference will be held this year at Peshawar, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of May 1925. Postal employees of all cadres are expected to muster strong, to participate in the deliberations. Over one hundred items are on the agenda. Sheik h Sadik Hussain M. L. A., Bar-at-Law Amritsar nas kindly consented to preside. The Reception Committee is busy making suitable arrangements to provide comforts to the Delegates. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to permit the use of the Shahi Mahmankhana (The Royal Guest House) for the residence of the delegates.

SHEKHAVATI BRAMCHARYA ASHRAM, NAVALGARH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVALGARH, April 25.

The Third Anniversary of the Shekhavati Bramcharya Ashram was celebrated last week at Navalgarh, a city belonging to the State of Jaipur. The gathering was a large one and many prominent local citizens attended. The celebration was presided over by Shriman Thakursaheb Vaghsinghji Maharaj of Navalgarh. The Ashram is established and maintained by the princely donation of rupees three lacs made over to the Tilak Swaraj Fund for the above purpose by Seth Ananadilalji Podar, a leading Bombay cotton merchant. The elocution competition, the enlightening dialogues, delightful recitations, athletic feats, wrestling tournaments and dramatic pieces performed by the Bramacharis were greatly appreciated.

At present there are sixty-seven Bramcharie of which, fifty-one are Brahmins, thirteen Kshatriyas, and three Vaishnavas. The credit for the successful management and the progress of the institution goes to the sincere and selfless efforts of Pundit Madhavprasadji Sharma.

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

BOMBAY, April 27.

The following is a further list of donations towards the Funds of the above Institution:—Amount previously acknowledged:—Rs. 37,88,819. Amount direct to the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet as under:—Amount by the relatives of the late Mr. Hormusjee Maneckjee Damania, Rs. 75. A Zoroastrian, in memory of his daughter." Rs. 50. Bai Ratanbai Eduljee Antia, in memory of her mother Bai Jivanbai Khurshedjee Dadachanjee, Rs. 25. In memory of Bai Dinbai Pestonjee Chinoy Rs. 20. Sir Bejonjee D. Mehta, Kt., for current expenses from January to December 1924 Rs. 60. Lodge "Sir Lawrence Jenkins" No. 3275 E. C. Rs. 55. Including the sums under Rs. 25, the total amount now stands at Rs. 37,89,464.

BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Bawdwin Mine.—Preliminary examination has been made of Levels 3, 4, 5 and 6 inside sealed area as far as 1,200 feet South beyond which is it not possible to proceed owing to falls of ground on all Levels. It will be necessary to recover Winze 1135 feet South to permit of adequate ventilation before these falls can be cleared and a full examination of the fire area made. The Winze does not appear to be seriously damaged and as soon as effective barricades have been erected south of it, its recovery will be undertaken. There has apparently been conside rable subsidence of ground in the ore body at about 1200 feet South the extent and effect of which cannot be estimated until the above mentioned work has been completed.

Threatment plant operating under similar conditions to last month.

HAMDARD SCHOOL BOYS' ANNUAL GATHERING.

The Hamdard School celebrated its annual social gathering on Friday last in the School premises. The occasion was signalized by decorations of the school building. The athletic tournaments were enthusiastically attended. Almost every item of the sport was keenly contested and the trophy was won amidst roaring cheers. Mention must be made of one of the students, Mr. Veerauna who is a promising sportsman and is this year general champion.

TO HONOUR MR. BAPTISTA.

COMMITTEE FORMED.

Upon the election of Mr. Joseph Baptista to the Presidentship of the Corporation of Bombay, an initiative Committee was instituted among Indian Christians composed of the following persons:—Mr. Domnic Ferreira, Solicitor, Major, C. Fernandes, Dr. A. D'Monte, J. P. Mr. B. Y. Khisty, Dr. M. A. Heredia, Mr. Peter A. Baptista, J. P. Mr. Joseph Bocarro, J P. Mr. T. Bruel, Mr. A. L. Collaco, Dr. Jos. Alban de Souza, J. P. Mr. F. A. C. Rebello, Dr. W. F. Paes, Mr. Pothan Joseph, Dr. Cosmas Fernandez, for the purpose of convening a preliminary meeting, of a fairly representative character, of the members of the various Indian Christian communities residing in Bombay, to consider in what way, if any, expression may be given to the feelings of the Indian Christians.

This preliminary meeting was held on Tuesday (the 28th instant,) at St. Teresa's School, Girgaum. Mr. Domnic Ferreira, Solicitor, presided and Mr. Edwin Biem, acted as Secretary of the meeting, and the followting resolutions were passed:—

(1) Moved by Mr. F. A. C. Rebello and seconded Mr. B. Y. Khisty:—

"This meeting resolves that a demonstrative mass meeting of the Indian Christian communities be organised at an early date, in such a manner as to give an opportunity to every member of the Indian Christian communities, in Bombay or elsewhere, to join in the demonstration, if he is pleased to do so, to congratulate Mr. Joseph Baptista upon his election to the presidentship of the Corporation of Bombay and to give expression to the joy they feel upon his election."

(2) Moved by Dr. Cosmos Fernandez and seconded by Mr. N. Das:—

"This meeting resolves that a Committee consisting of the conveners of the meeting and all those present with Dr. Cosmas Fernandez, as the Secretary, be appointed, with power to co-opt, to give effect at an early date to the resolution just passed, and the committee be empowered to organise a Rupee Fund to defray the expenses of convening the mass meeting, with power to utilize the surplus in any manner it deems fit for some educational or charitable purpose."

(3) Moved by Mr. Peter Baptista and seconded by Mr. A. L. Collaco:—

"This meeting further resolves that Mr. Joseph Baptista be entertained at a dinner by the members of the Indian Christian community and those wishing to take part in this function be requested to intimate their intention to the Secretary of the Committee mentioned in the second resolution."

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT AMONG LADIES AT THANA.

THANA, April 27.

Under the auspices of the Central Co-operative Institute, Thana Branch meeting of the ladies was held in the B. J. High School on the 18th April.

An exhibition of the work done by the members of the Maharashtriya Ladies Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. at Bombay was arranged. This programme was very instructive.

At 5 P.M. Mrs. Saraswatibai Donde explained how the ladies abroad are taking part in almost all the movements and how they are competing with the other sex in almost all the activities and how they are fighting for the political rights for themselves and requested the ladies present to obtain education and to follow the movements started by the Institutions like the Seva Sadan at Poona or the Mahila Mandal at Bombay and the like Institutions for the women.

Rao Bahadur P. V. Gupte, retired Small Causes Judge was proposed to the Chair. The proposal was seconced by Mrs. R. B. Kharkar and Rao Bahadur Gupte occupied the Chair among loud acclamations.

Mrs. Shantabai explained the actual working of a Co-operative Credit Society and explained how it makes cheap borrowing easy and how it makes its members self-dependent if they rightly use the loans and increase their earning capacity and in short how the society helps them and the persons on whom they are dependent.

Mrs. Ramabai Naik gave short history of the Mahila Mandal at Parel of which she was one of the Hon. Secretary. She told that the Mahila Mandal was an outcome of a Sewing-Class opened by the Working Men's Institute of the Social Service League.

After giving a detailed description of the working of the Mahila Mandal and some of the advantages of a Co-operative Credit Society she wished every success to the local ladies if they do any movement and offered her help if required.

Mrs. Kardare a lady teacher in a local Girls' School told the ladies present to begin with joint purchases of the house-hold necessaries on an Indent System on the lines of a Co-operative Buying Clubs in which the rich as well as the poor can take part and thus save trouble and money.

The President then pointed out how the women in ancient times held an unique position that they were honoured by men like Shankaracharya and Mandanmishra the religious preceptors. Then he expressed his personal gratification that the present women are trying to regain their lost ground. He then advised the ladies to follow the movements begun by Mrs. Ramabai Ranade and others in educating their sex by establishing Institution like Sewa Sadan and others.

Mrs. Indirabai Nachane thanked the workers of the Central Co-operative Institute, Thana Branch and President of the meeting.

After a short interval there came a still more interesting and instructive programme of Magic Lantern Lecture.

Madras, April 27.—About eight hundred operatives employed in the weaving department of the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company Limited and the Coimbatore Mall Mills frieghtened by the prospect of a probable lock out went on hunger strike and refused to leave the premises until their grievances were rectified. The strike continued for about twenty-four hours when Mr. Cox, I.C.S., Collector, interfered and negotiated for arbitration. It was decided that the men should be given their old scale of pay for March, reduced scale by twenty per cent. for April and for May such scale would be fixed later by a Conference consisting of an equal number of representatives of labour and of the management.—A.P.

"SOCIAL BOYCOTT NO OFFFNCE."

A CONGRESSMAN'S COMPLAINT THROWN OUT.

MADRAS, Apl. 27.

An interesting case of social boycott of Congressman was decided by Mr. D.W. Dodwell, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, Palghat, in which Sundaresa Srouti and five Brahmins of Kalpathy village stood charged with having acted in a manner defamatory to K. V. Subramani Iyer, local Congress Secretary. It was alleged that they withheld the services of the village priest on the plea that Iyer was an outcast. The accused denied the charge but stated that complainant went about advocating the entry of Ezhavas, a section of the depressed classes in the Brahmin villages which was contrary to the accepted customs and usages. After recording the evidence for prosecution the Magistrate held social boycott was no offence, that no case had been made out and discharged the accused.—A.P.

EXCISE DEPT. AND MADRAS GOVT.

MADRAS, April 27.

With reference to the plea put forward during the Budget debate in the Madras Legislative Council that non-official members should have an opportunity of discussing the report of the Excise Advisory Committee before Government passed final orders thereon, it is now understood that on the suggestion of the Excise Minister, five members of the Legislative Council taking an active interest in the reform of the excise policy of Government would be associted with the existing members of the Excise Advisory Committee so that this enlarged body will further examine evidences, discuss any aspect of the excise administration and policy left uncovered by the report and suggest further changes, if any before Government passes final orders on it.—A.P.

ST. ALOYSIUS' SCHOOL, BANDRA.

The prize distribution of St. Aloysius School Bandra took place at the School Hall, at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday at which Mr. Joseph Baptista presided.

The School Hall was gaily decorated with flags and pendants and both the Hall and verandhas were packed by children, their parents and guardians and well-wishers of the school.

Revd. Baptista, the Principal of the school read the report of the Committee of Management of the school. The number of pupils on the roll was 333 against 324 in the past year. It showed a record of steady and remarkable progress the school had made. The Educational Inspector's Report showed that the progress of the school children on the whole was found to be quite satisfactory. The Drill and Drawing performances particularly of higher classes appeared attractive. Sewing, needle-work, clay-modelling was not lost sight of and the school occupied the foremost place in the English Teaching Primary Schools in the District. The Committee also thanked Mr. B. V. Gomes for having placed his new small building at the disposal of the management and also the Principal and the teaching staff. Finally the Committee was grateful to the President for having acceded to the request of presiding over the Prize Distribution, and thanked him most heartily.

The President said the report was very gratifying. Seven years ago the number of pupils in the school was only 30 and now it rose to 333. This is principally due to the auvent of Revd. M. Baptista. The Educational Inspector's Report bears ample testimony of the progress of the school in all the classes. The school is reckoned as the premier Primary School in the District. He seldom read of a testmony like the one that had been given to this school by an Educational Inspector. He also found that the school not only educated the minds of the children but looked to their physical development—"Mens Sana in corpore sano". He wishes the number of the Boy Scouts would be multiplied by its present number. What was still needed, is the Girls Guide movement. This would teach our womanhood how to be useful in life to others and then we would find many of them in our hospitals and nursing homes giving comforts to our brethern. He was glad to enroll his name in the Prize Endowment Fund and said next year there should be Mr. Baptista's prize and concluded by congratulating the Committee of Management and the Principal for all they have done for the school and wish success for the school in all its branches. God Save the King was struck and the audience dispersed.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

PRIZE COMPETITION SCHEME NO. XXIX.

The following are the results, in the above competition:—

General Education Institute Dadar:—Mr. V. S. Datar gets 1st prize value Rs. 20, Mr. V. S. Deshpande gets 2nd prize value Rs. Mr. K. P. Narayan gets 3rd prize value Rs. 10, Mr. G. K. Dep gets 1st certificate of merit. Mr. V. T. Sule gets 6th certificate of merit.

Elphinstone High School: fMr. S. J. Todiwala gets 4th prize value Rs. 5.

Gokuldas Tejpae High School:—Mr. G. T. Joshi gets 2nd certificate of merit. Mr. K. T. Merchant gets 4th certificate of merit.

Gokhale Education Society's High School:—Mr. D .M. Chitrey gets 3rd certificate of merit. Mr. V. K. Bhatt gets 5th certificate of merit.

The date for prize distribution will be announced later on.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Catholic Young Men's Association of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation held its adjourned annual meeting on Monday the 27th instant, at the B. C. W. O. office 20 B. Charni Road Girgaum, Mgr. L. C. Pera. presiding. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, Dr. Socrates Noronha, presented an interesting report showing the progress of the Asso iation. Among its many activities the most important was the maintenance by the Association of three Hotels for employees and students, at Byculla, Girgaum and Marine Lines providing residential accommodation for over 75 members. These Hostels have now been in existence for the last three years and are doing useful work in Bombay for reasons that will be obvious to those who realise the difficulties of living in this city.

First Aid Classes and Educational Exercises are some of the other activities of this Institution. The Association needs more funds and appeals for a larger membership for a desiring public cause.

The report and the audited accounts were duly passed and a new Committee appointed for the ensuing year.

ANDHRA LETTER.

PANAGAL AND LOCAL BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, April 20.

Much is now talked about the so-called "Nation building" departments even by Sir Basil Blackett who almost coerced the Assembly to follow the lead of their elders of the Council of State in restoring the salt tax to its original, in the name of relief to the Provinces which will have a splendid opportunity to improve their "Nation-building" departments. But whether they are really "Nation-building" or "Nation-killing" departments can best be understood by closely watching the working of the Transferred subjects in our Presidency by the "Justice' Minsters led by the Rajah of Panagal. Readers are familiar with the numerous surcharge orders against the Coconada Municipal council, which had the 'audacity' to vote addresses of welcome to the 'fanatic' Mahomed Ali and "revolutionary" Das. Recently, the Guntur Taluq Board incurred the displeasure of the Madras bureaucrats by voting a sum of Rs. 15 to Saradaniketan a national school for girls, and the Board is now contesting in Court for the cancellation of the surcharge orders passes against them. But the Bezwada Municipality, above all, seems to be a red rag to the bureaucracy. The Bezwada Council is now in the hands of Congressmen, and is therefore an eye-sore to the Rajah of Panagal. His business, as the Chief Minister, seems to be to say ditto for every passing whim of the District Collectors. The Bezwada Council voted a sum of Rs. 100 to the Vycome Satyagraha, which was disallowed by the Collector of Krishna. The Minister confirmed the orders of the Collector. An amount of Rs. 100 incurred by the Council for celebrating the "Unity day" when Mahatmaji broke his historic fast, was also disallowed by the Collector. The higher Gods at Madras did not heed the appeal of the Council. Again a grant up Rs. 50 by the Council to the Andhra Jatiya Kalasala. Masulipatam was vetsed by the Collector on the 2nd. instant. Even a paltry grant of Rs. 10 to the Andhra Ayurvedic College conducted by Dr. A Lakshmipati could not escape the disallowance of the valiant Collector. If these grants had sufficiently perturbed the member of the "Steel Frame," the hoisting of national flags on the office and Municipal schools, completely upset the Collector's balance after all the flag was hoisted on particuler occasions only, like the release of Mahatma Gandhi and the celebration of the Unity Day. The Collector saw a defiance of British authority in the "Swarajya" flag but the Chairman, Dr. D. S. Ramchandrarao a stannch Congressman, replied that Indians wrre entitled to hoist their national flag, as the people of Canada, Australia and so on. The Collector wrote back to say that till the British Government recognised the "Swarajya" flag the Chairman could not hoist the flag and requested him not to do so in future. The Chirman did not give the desired assurance, and the matter stands there for the present.

ANDHRA BANK LTD.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Andhra Bank Ltd. Masulipatam was held on the 5th instant in the premises of the Bank. The audit report was accepted and a dividend of 9 per cent was declared while a sum of Rs. 1500 was credited to the reserve fund. This is indeed creditable, because it is only 13 months since the Bank was founded: Such a high dividend could be declared because the Managing Director, Dr. B. Pathabli Seetaramiah, member A. I. C. C. and Mr. Namburi Subbaras the Secretary and honorary officers.

VILE PARLE STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish the following in your widely circulated paper.

The work of doubling the railway lines between Santa Cruz and Vile Parle is going on for the last many months. We do not know when the work and the trouble entailed thereby will end. In the meantime necessary shed and platforms are erected at Santa Cruz; but Vile Parle has been denied these facilities by the Railway authorities There is a nominal shed at the end of the platform with 2 or 3 benches: but it is useless.

Following are the inconveniences the residents of Vile Parle are suffering from at present:

(1) A number of persons, including ladies and some passengers have had the 'pleasure' of basking in the sun.

(2) Sufficient servants are not engaged for opening and closing the carriage windows; and some passengers have ha dthe 'pleasure' of being over-carried 'free of charge!'

(3) The present shed is useless. The locals stop just in the middle of the platform: so in order to catch the train the passengers, not excluding ladies and children, must keep standing on the platform even in burning heat; or else by the time they reach the 'tail' from the extreme end of the platform, (where the present shed is situated) the train starts.

Will the Railway authorities kindly look into the matter and afford the necessary facility (though temporary while the work is going on) at their earliest possible convenience? Yours etc.

A RESIDENT.

April 24.

Madras, April 27.—Sir M. Visweshwariah, President Mr. Hari Kishen Kaul and Prof. A. R. Burnett Hurst, members of the Economic Enquiry Committee arrived in Madras this evening from Rangoon by S.S. "Ekma". The Committee begins sitting to-morrow. Owing to high seas in the centre of the Bay the S. S. "Ekma" from Rangoon was considerably delayed and arrived in Madras harbour at six in the evening. As the vessel could not be brought to touch the wharf she anchored in midstream. Only first and second class passengers were allowed to land to-day. Deck passengers will be landed to-morrow morning.—A.P.

HAND SPINNING.

INDIA'S LOST ART.

TESTIMONY TO ANCIENT CRAFTSMANSHIP.

To weave cotton so fine that 250 miles of it would go to a pound, is a lost art. It used to be within the power of the Dacca weavers, however, and, in an interesting article in the "Modern Review", Mr. J. C. Sinha, head of the Department of Economics, tells of the extraordinary skill of these old craftsmen—or craftswomen, rather, the women being generally cleverer than the men.

The muslin of Eastern Bengal in general, dates from remote antiquity, at least two thousand years from to-day. Sulaiman, the Arab traveller, who visited India in the ninth century, seems also to refer to the fine muslins of Eastern Bengal when he remarks that "cotton fabrics made in the kingdom of Rahmi (which has been identified with East Bengal) are so fine and delicate that a dress made of it, may pass through a signet ring."

The finest and best muslins were certainly produced at Dacca which received such poetic names as *ab-i-rawan* or running water (because if placed in a stream it could scarcely be seen), *baft hawa* or woven air (because if thrown in the air it would float like a cloud) and *shab-nam* or evening dew which took its name from the fact that when spread on the ground it could scarcely be distinguished from the dew on the grass. If Homer's description of Vulcan's net could be suitably applied to any fine fabric made by poor mortals, it was applicable only to the Dacca muslin.

"Whose texture even the search of god deceives.

Thin as the filmy threads the spider weaves.

What were the causes of this excellence of the Dacca muslins? According to some writers, it was due to the superior quality of the Dacca cotton.

SUPERIOR SKILL.

The excellence of the Dacca muslins was due not so much to the special qualities of the cotton used as to the superior skill in spinning and weaving. The process of spinning was somewhat different from that followed in the case of ordinary handspun thread. In the case of cotton to be spun into muslin yarn, the *dallun cathee* and not the *cherkee* or gin, was used for separating the seeds from the wool. The former instrument was simply an iron rod rolled upon a flat wooden board. It was said to injure the fibre less than the gin. The next step was to tease the cotton with a small bamboo bow with a string made of catgut or *mooga* silk. The cotton used for the finest thread, was carded with the dried jaw-bone of the *Boal* fish before it was teased. After these processes of carding and teasing, the cotton was spread upon the smooth surface of the dried skin of *Cheetul* or *Cuchia* fish and rolled up into a small cylindrical case. This was held in the hand during the process of spinning.

Coarser yarns were spun on the spinning wheel or *Charka* as they are done now, but fine yarns from 100 counts and above, were spun on the *tukua* or spindle. The *tukua* was not thicker than a stout needle, from ten to fourteen inches in length. There was attached near its lower point, a small ball of unbaked clay to give it sufficient weight in turning. A certain degree of moisture, combined with a temperature of about 82 degrees, was the condition of the atmosphere best suited for the carrying on of this operation. The spinners generally worked from early dawn to 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning and from 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon till half an hour before sunset. The finest yarn was spun early in the morning before the rising sun dissipated the dew on the grass. When the air was unusually dry, it was spun over a shallow vessel of water. The evaporation from the water imported the necessary moisture to the cotton to enable the spinner to form it into thread.

DELICATE CRAFT.

The spinning of the finest yarn required such a delicacy of touch that it was confined to the women of a few families of Dacca and its neighbourhood. These female spinners had acquired skill through the hereditary continuance of this particular occupation for generations. Mr. Wise wrote in 1883 that the few *katanis* or female spinners of muslin yarn in East Bengal, were to be found at that time only at Dhamrai. Fifteen years later, Mr N. N. Bannerjea remarked "it is reported, though not with certainty, that there are only two persons at Dhamrai still living who can spin fine thread which was formerly used in the manufacture of muslins." I have made recent enquiries and it appears that the generation of women who spun the yarn of the finest fabrics has passed away.

About the fineness of the Dacca yarn, it is sufficient to say that a skein measured in the presence of Mr. Taylor in 1846 was upwards of 250 miles to the pound of cotton, i. e., the yarn was of more than 520 counts. Even as late as 1883, as reported by Mr. Wise, 1 *rati* or 2 grains of the finest thread spun at Dhamrai measured 70 yards. Thus the yarn was of 290 counts. It may be observed that the yarn used in an ordinary *dhootie* of 5 yards × 44 inches, manufactured in the Bombay mills, the retail price of which would now be about Rs. 2-8 is from 20 to 24 counts only. Dacca yarn was at least 20 to 25 times finer.

MACHINE COMPETITION.

The finest Dacca yarn did not exceed 550 counts but the machine-spun yarn of a piece of powerloom-woven muslin which was exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862, was stated to have been of 700 counts. The manufacturer of this piece however admitted that his yarn "was too imperfect for any purpose, except to fix the limits of fineness at which machine-spun yarn could be woven by the power-loom." Regarding another such specimen of machine-made muslin of 440 counts, Forbes Watson remarked that a comparison of this with a piece of Dacca muslim of which the yarn was calculated to have been of 406 counts only, it was clear, though it may sound paradoxical, that the Dacca piece was finer. The average diameter of the yarn of the former piece was .00222 inch, while that of the latter was .001526 parts of an inch. This must have been due to the fact that the Dacca threads spun by hand, received more twists in the process of spinning and was more compressed than machine-spun yarn.

According to Mr. James Taylor, the maximum quantity of very fine yarn which a spinner could make in one month, devoting the whole morning to the spindle, was only ½ a tola or 90 grains (troy). This gives a daily output of 3 grains only. In spite of the rude appliances used, this infinite patience taken and the delicacy of touch were the real cause of the excellence of the Dacca yarn which machine-spun thread has failed to attain even to this day with the same quality of raw material.

The time required for weaving a piece of muslin of the usual dimensions of 20 yards by 1 yard necessarily depended on the quality of the fabric and the skill of the weaver. This skill was due partly to natural aptitude and hereditary instruction and partly to specialization of work.

In Taylor's day a half piece (i.e. 10 yards by 1 yard) of the finest variety of muslin, weighing about 4½ ounces or 2,000 grains (troy) could not be woven in less than five months. We have already seen that the quantity of the finest Dacca yarn which could be spun in a day by one person, was three grains only. It took therefore about two years for one person to spin the required quantity. A half piece thus represented at least 2½ years' labour of one person!

LUXURY FOR KINGS.

It is, therefore, not at all surprising that the price of *mulmul khas*, the generic name of the finest of Dacca muslims, was at the rate of Rs. 10 per square yard in the 'sixties of the last century. But Rs. 10 of those days is equivalent to at least Rs. 30 of to-day. Taylor writes that in Jehangir's days the price of a piece of *ab-i-rawan*, measuring 10 cubits by 2 cubits and weighing only 5 siccas or 900 grains, was Rs. 400, while the *jamdanee* or figured muslin which has aptly been called the *chef-d' oeuvre* of the Indian weaver, manufactured for Emperor Aurangzeb cost Rs. 250. Even as late as 1776, the best *jamdanee* manufactured at Dacca cost Rs. 150 per piece. The purchasing power of the rupee in those days was much higher than at the present time. These quotations will therefore show that the Dacca muslin which attained celebrity throughout the civilised world was a highly artistic product—an article of luxury which met the demands of king and nobles and not of ordinary customers.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE AT HAVERI.

DHARWAR, April, 28.

A Co-operative Conference was held at Haveri on the 24th and 25th instants under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Minister for Education Mr. Monteath, Collector of Dharwar, was among those present.

Mr. Hosmani, Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the co-operators dwelt at some length on the present progress and the lines of future development of the co-operative movement and voted the Hon. Mr. Jadhav to the chair.

The President in his address complimented the co-operators of the district on the good progress so far made as was signified by the figures quoted. He was also pleased to observe that the agriculturists' needs e.g. cattle breeding, production of better crops and profitable sale were met through co-operation by organising the needful types of societies. He advised the urban banks and the progressive socities to adopt transactions through cheques. The President concluded by laying stress upon the need for education which he said, was now to be universal and to be under the control of local bodies.

When the Conference reassembled on the 25th ten resolutions deeling with various subjects were taken up and passed.

After this the President with a few concluding remark closed the session.

On the morning of the 28th Hon. Mr M. R. Jadhav was presented with addresses by the Haveri Municipality and a number of local institutions. He also performed the opening ceremony of the local High School building.—A.P.

OPPOSITION TO GURDWARA BILL.

LAHORE, April 27.

Swami Mohindranand, Joint Secretary, Udasi Maha Mandal, Amritsar, has sent a telegram to the Viceroy strongly opposing the Gurdwara Bill and stating that it will destroy all hopes and rights of the Udasis who are being victimised for the trust they continued to keep in Government for the last four years. The Udasi sect having lakhs of followers throughout the Punjab and other provinces, is not going to accept such a partial bill. The Akalis are allowed to take possession any 'Akhara' they choose on application only. The Udasi class had never expected such injustice and partially from Government.—A.P.

The Government of Madras have decided to open a new cinchona plantation in the tract of land in the Anamalais comprising some twenty-thousand acres in view of the progressive diminution of he supply of the bark from private plantations.—A. P.

PROPOSED REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS AT ALIBAG.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my last letter I showed how it was not proper to take the average price of the last ten years alone instead of the full period of an expiring settlement for enhancing in revision the land assessment and fixing it for the next 30 years or any future period. After assuming that the average price of the next 30 years will not be below Rs. 3 per maund or Rs. 60 per khandi, Mr. Hood parenthetically remarks, "this is the price of the Standard Khandi of 64,000 *tolas*. The local khandi weighs about 48,000 *tolas*, and therefore gives one of Rs. 45 per local khandi which goes right back to pre-war rates. That Rs. 3 per maund is a forecast carrying on the side of moderation will thus I hope be plain.' By this remark Mr. Hood tries to show the Rs. 3, which is really Rs. 2-4-0 locally, is not a high average price to take for the next 30 years, and in consequence, there should be no complaint against the proposed rates. Now if Mr. Hood really means that the average price per maund during the next 30 years will be only 4 annas or 12.5 per cent. above the pre-revision average of Rs. 2, the question naturally arises how he will be justified in proposing an increase of 33.17 per cent. in the old assessment. If he means that the prerevision average of Rs. 2 is also the price of the standard maund, then the price of the local maund must necessarily be Re. 1-8-0, and the average increase will be 50 per cent. as before. What then is the use of bringing in this argument of local and standard khandis? Are we to suppose that it is only an ingenious expedient to mislead people? As a matter of fact the prices prevailing in the Alibag Taluka will go to show that the local khandi does not differ from the standard khandi.

I have been collecting information for the specific instances I promised to give in my last letter to show how agriculture was being carried on at a loss in this taluka, and therefore, I shall now quote only two instances from "The Times of India". The late Mr. Eknath Gajanan Warde of Avas in the Alibag Taluka wrote in the issue of "The Times of India" of 18th May 1905, "I read in your to-day's issue Mr. R. L. Gharat's letter which I can fully endorse. I have been carrying on agricultural operations by means of hired labour at the villages of Avas and Sasavane. I had actually sown ten maunds paddy to raise the seedlings, and had these seedlings transplanted. In company with Mr. Gharat I showed my crops in October last to the Mamlatdar. For the ten maunds of paddy sown the actual grain realized, if it can be called grain as it crumbled to powder in the hand on the least pressure, was two maunds and seven adholis. I delayed payment of the Government dues in the hope that the Mamlatdar having personally satisfied himself about the conditions of the crops, would represent matters properly to the higher authorities and so secure the remissions which Government have been pleased to grant in many other cases.

Last week the Talati told me that no remission would be made, and that unless I paid the dues forthwith, notice would be issued. You can imagine the difficulty I experienced in paying the Government dues under these circumstances.

If I, who have other sources of income besides agriculture found this hard, what must the suffering be of those who have entirely to depend upon agriculture?

In the issue of 28th September 1912 of the same journal I wrote:—"A landholder told me the other day that out of his eleven acres of rice land he manages to cultivate three acres himself with the help of his eldest son and a servant and has let the other eight acres for an annual rent of six khandis of unhusked rice. From the three acres which he cultivates himself he gets six khandis in good years. His annual income from his fields is thus twelve khandis year. He has no other source of income. Having a large family of children some of whom are at school he requires six khandis for the use of the family. He sells the other six khandis, and with the proceeds pays the land taxes and the servants' wages and buys certain necessary articles. Last year he got only three and a half khandis from the fields he cultivated himself and an equal quantity from his tenants. He could sell only one khandi out of the seven thus received, and although he got Rs. 50 instead of Rs. 40 that is to say 25 per cent. more on the price of the one khandi he sold, he had to run into debt in order to meet the various necessary demands."

This man belonged to a higher class, and having had to borrow money every year he had at last to sell eight acres of his land about seven years ago to clear his debts. He lost his eldest son and another son after selling the land, and himself followed them shortly afterwards. Two of his surviving sons are now teachers in primary schools, and therefore, can get enough for bare sustenance. He lived at Avas, and if any one wants to verify the facts, I can supply the necessary particulars.—Yours, etc.

R. L. GHARAT.

CHIEF COURT FOR SIND.

BILL IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Apl. 28.

It is understood that the sanction of the Government of India has been received for introducing a bill for transforming the present Judicial Commissioner's Court into a Chief Court in the July Session of Bombay Council.

"PRANVIR" DEFAMATION CASE.

TEHSILDAR FILES SUIT.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Apl. 28.

Before Mr. Jivanchandra Gupta, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Betul a sensational defamation case against the proprieor, printer and publisher and the editor of the "Pranavir", a local nationalist bi-weekly instituted by Mr. Jagapatrao Naidu, Tahsildar of Harda came up for hearing on the 27th inst. Mr. Naidu, the complainant in his statement showed that a letter which appeared in a previous issue dated 3rd February contained serious allegation regarding himself purporting to be defamatory. Among other allegations the complainant thought grave charges of corruption and bribery were levelled against him. Mr. Bhayyalal Satidas, the proprietor, member of the All-India Congress Committee, stated that no responsibility regarding the alleged defamatory letter vested with him. On this Mr. Ramprasad Avasthi, counsel for the complainant urged that since the editor and proprietor were living in the same house the letter in question must be presumed to have been published with the full concurrence of the proprietor of the paper. Moreover, the paper being a non-co-operation paper it indulged in virulent attacks against officials with a view to increase its sale. The complainant had sentenced a few volunteers at the time of the famous Nagpur Flag agitation and was therefore made a special object of criticism. Mr. Shaligram Dwevedi, pleader for the accused vehemently argued that the learned counsel on the opposite wanted to prejudice the court by introducing unnecessarily questions of non-co-operation or co-operation. Such presumptions were absolutely beside the point in the issue and the court should not allow itself to be biassed on such flimsy grounds.

Two witnesses on behalf of the prosecution were examined and the court after much discussion ultimately framed charges under Section 500 I. P. Code against the three accused including Mr. Satidas, proprietor of the paper. The case has been fixed for the 11 May. Much interest has been created by this defamation case.

DASCROI CO-OPERATIVE BANKING UNION.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD. Apl. 28.

As the Dascroi Agricultural Co-operative Federation is converted into a Banking Union, the first general meeting of the Banking Union, of the four Talukas, North and South Dascrois, Sanand and Dholka, was held on the 2nd instant at Ahmedabad, under the presidentship of the Assistant Registrar, Mr. D. A. Shah. The objects and aims of the Banking Union were explained at length by the President. The objects of the Banking Union, were to facilitate the operations of registered Co-operative societies by the carrying on of Banking and credit business. The funds of the Union may be applied to the furtherance of the purchase and sale for common account of agricultural implements and produce and to spreading knowledge of the benefits of Co-operation. The managements, lies wholly in the hands of the committee members selected by the societies themselves. The greatest benefit is that the loan applications of the societies will now be sanctioned directly and easily by the Board of Directors, and the societies will not have to wait for a long time, for the final sanction of their loans from the higher officials, as it was done before the Union was formed.

AWAKENING OF UNTOUCHABLES.

(From a Correspondent.)

BULSAR, Apl. 25.

The eleventh Sammelan of the Meyavat Mandal was celebrated on the 19th inst. in the Local Board Dharamasala, under the Presidentship of Mr. Duriamji R. Desai. About six hundred untouchables including 100 women of the Taluka were present. A handful of high caste Hindus were also present.

The proceeding commenced with a prayer. The Report was then read by the Secretary. Speeches on various evil customs were delivered and on the needs of Reform. Mr. Durlabhji Desai made an earnest appeal to the untouchables to uproot the evil habits of drinking and meat eating.

The meeting terminated with thanks to the president.

A Hyderabad (Sind) correspondent wires under Tuesday's date:—

The Karachi public, specially the Maratta community, celebrated birthday anniversary of Shivaji by a public meeting of citizens where speakers praised Shivji's services to Hinduism and Indian nationalism.

Some members of the Kunbi Community and agriculturists of the Khoti villages in the Ratnagiri District have forwarded a petition to the Governor of Bombay in accordance with a resolution passed at a public meeting held at Parel, Bombay on the 15th February lost under the presidency of Mr. S. K. Bole requesting His Excellency "to abolish the Khoti system and relieve the poor peasants of the burden now falling upon them and to record all the land in the name of the villagers who actually cultivate the land."

ELECTION OF HINDENBURG.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, April 28.

The "World" says that the election of Marshal Hindenburg is like the return of M. Caillaux, and signifies the decay of what may be called the Versailles system. M. Caillaux symbolises the French renunciation of the continental mastery and Marshal Hindenburg symbolises the German refusal to accept a permanent position of inferiority in Europe. If France has grace to acknowledge Germany's position as a nation, and the German nationalists have the sense not to exploit their slender victory then the outcome may be far better than the name of Marshal Hindenburg suggests.

The "Times" thinks that the immediate effect of the Nationalists' triumph on Germany's ex-enemies obviously represents no gain for the cause of European appeasement. Marshal Hindenburg's pledge of loyalty to the republic is undoubtedly sincere. He is not likely at his age to lend himself to any desperate adventure, but it is still to be seen whether the unreconciled monarchist element would not read in his election a mandate to press forward.

"CUTTING OFF NOSE TO SPITE FACE."

The "Herald Tribune" considers that the Reich in choosing Marshal Hindenburg cut off its nose to spite, its face and needlessly humilitated the most useful friends of Germany abroad and immensely strengthened France's case against Germany. Whilst no official comment on Marshal Hindenburg is obtainable it is known that the Treasury officials regard the election as indicating the tendency of the majority of Germans towards Conservatism not justifying the apprehension over the financial situation. Fears in some quarters that the election might cause important banking interests to withhold their support is discounted on the ground that American investors care little about the political situation so long as the Governmental machine is functioning well, as the German machine is regarding as doing. Yesterday's reaction in the money market, particularly on German bonds, is regarded as temporary.—Reuter's Special.

"ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After a careful perusal of the letter published in your issue of the 18th inst. under the signature of "A Policy and Shareholder" I am compelled to come to the conclusion that the writer is more inclined to throw mud on the Company than to present to the public an unbiassed version of the company's affairs.

Meetings of limited companies, extraordinary and other, are called according as the interest of those concerned render them necessary and I can see neither point nor substance in his complainant that the Asian also occasionally needs such meeetings.

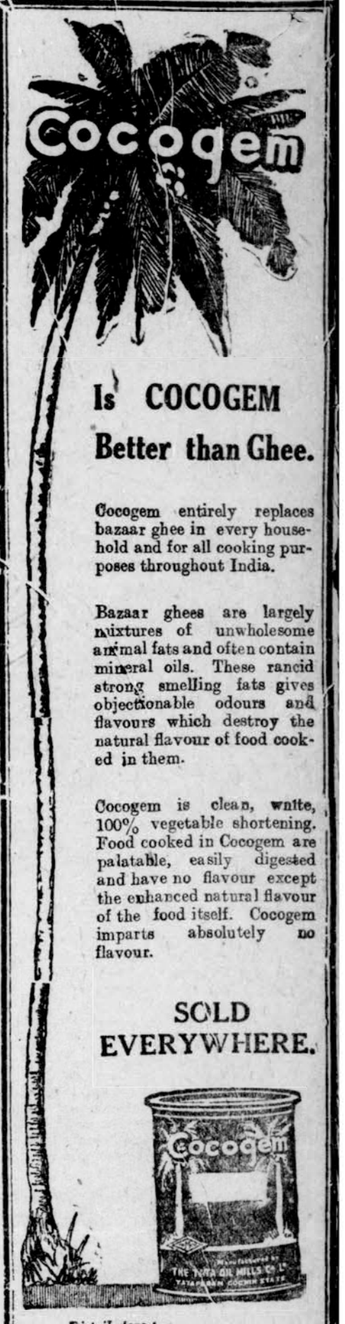
The allegation of the writer that the expenses of the company are 200 per cent., of its income is utterly false and this will be clear to any one who reads the last balance sheet of the company. The total premium income of the company during the year ending 30th June 1924 was Rs. 2,84,707 against which the management expenses, commission, salaries office establishments etc. amount to Rs. 1,28,000 is certainly not 200 per cent. of a sum of nearly 3 lacs and what is more that expenditure will stand a fair comparison with the expenditure of any other company, Indian or non-Indian. The writer states that the company has a life fund of Rs. 5,60,000 against Rs 56,00,000 the amount of business in force; that is quite correct but why has he assumed that it is not sufficient? From the perusal of the provisional actuarial report of the company I can say that the life fund is much in excess to what would be necessary for security of the policy-holders, I would request the Secretaries of the company to make the actuarial report available to the public as soon as possible to prevent the mischief which irresponsible statements like those made by your correspondent are likely to create.

Your correspondent quite arbitrarily places the value of the company's building at Rs. 2,50,000 although he states that it has cost over seven lacs of rupees to build. On his own figures the rental of the building would show a return of 3½ per cent. on the cost price, which in these days of slump on the market of immoveable properties, and particularly at the Ballard Estate should be regarded as quite satisfactory but the management have been quite alive to the downward tendencies of land values in Bombay and they have, therefore, already provided from last year a depreciation of 2½ per cent. on the cost of the building.

The loss of Rs. 56,000 referred to by your correspondent has nothing to do with the Life Branch of the Company's work and does not affect in the least degree the security of the policy holders or the shareholders of the Life Branch. It is a loss on the Fire side of the Company's business and is as old as the fire inthe Mulji Jetha Market five years ago; steps are being taken to write off this loss in the fire branch and that is one of the reasons for calling the extraordinary meetings of which your correspondent seems to make a grievance.

Instead of giving distorted versions of the Company's affairs it would have been better if the writer had placed the last annual report of the Directors of the Company before the public leaving them to judge things for themselves.—Yours, etc.

A POLICY-HOLDER & SHAREHOLDER.



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Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Intermed. Exam. in Science Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 11.

The s.s. "Delta" with the mails of April 16 due at 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 2.

The s.s. "Delta" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Quarterly General Meeting of Indian Merchants' Chamber, 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MAIL TRAINS

G. I. P. Railway.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus —

	A.M	A.M
Punjab Mail	10 45	12 8
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	12 6	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	62 [illegible]
Poona Mail	11 30	15 [illegible]
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	74 [illegible]
Poona Express	16 55	7 [illegible]
Delhi and Lucknow Mail	9 0	21 [illegible]
Madras Fast Passenger	11 0	6 [illegible]

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Central Co-operative Institute Fort Branch will be held at Sardar Building Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday (the 9th prox.)

PROF. SHAH'S FEATS OF STRENGTH.

Prof. C. C. Shah, assisted by Mr. K. S. Rao and the pupils, trained by Prof. Shah at his Physical Culture Institute at Santa Cruz, will give an exhibition of boxing, club swinging, sword and lathis display, etc., to-day (Thursday) at the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, at 9-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS....

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "China" with the mails from London of the 23rd inst., arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 29th inst., and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

The B. I. s.s. "Dumana" which left Bombay on the 16th inst., arrived Port Said on the morning 28th idem and sailed from there the same afternoon.

DADAR CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Dadar Co-operative Institute, a public meeting of the members of the local Co-operative Societies and gentlemen interested in the Co-operative Movement will be held on Sunday, (the 3rd prox.), at 8-30 a.m. (B. T.), in the Dadar English School, to discuss the Bye-Laws of the above Institute. All are requested to attend.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

This Society sends daily a representative to the Umerkhadi Jail and to the Presidency Magistrate's Courts in the City to interview prisoners before their release or soon after their release with the object of rendering them assistance. Out of a total of 41 first offenders released during March last 5 were provided with food, 8 were traced to their residences and advised, 21 who had no fixed place of residence were advised in Court and 7 were advised and kept in touch. 20 persons were provided with food in jail.

Collections from charity boxes placed in the Presidency Magistrate's Courts amounted to Rs. 182 during February and March 1925.

The Government of Bombay have recently sanctioned a grant-in-aid contribution of Rs. 3,285.

Mr. Meyer Nissim and Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai are the Joint Honorary Secretaries and Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Honorary Treasurer.

NAYAR SAMAJ CO-OPERATIVE HOSTEL SOCIETY LTD.

The second Annual General Meeting of the above Society was held on Sunday, the 26th inst., when Mr. K. Rama Marar, presided. After reading the Minutes of the Special General Meeting held on January 18th, 1925, the Report of the working of the Society, Trading, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet, were then placed before the meeting and were unanimously passed. The Society had at the commencement of the year under report 84 shareholders and a paid up share capital of Rs. 872. During the year the number of shareholders increased to 103 and the paid up share capital at the end of the year stood at Rs. 982, thereby showing an increase of 19 members and Rs. 110 in the share capital. There were 33 members in the Hostel at the beginning of the year and their number varied from 28 to 41 and at the end of the year the number stood at 36.

After leaving a wide margin for the depreciation of Asset and other probable contingencies, the Society has made a profit of Rs. 286-11 which was transferred to the Reserve Fund except a sum of Rs. 19-5-5 which was set apart for the servants' Bonus. The Reserve Fund of the Society now stands at Rs. 365-2-4. The meeting then elected the Office-bearers for the ensuing year.

...HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 17th week of 1925, i.e., the week ending 25th April 1925, the total mortality 668 was 45 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 28.28. These figures compare favourably with those for the 17th week of 1924 when the mortality was 751 and death-rate 31.48 and those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 959 and death-rate 42.87.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 3 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 251 as against 2 and 234 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 150 were among infants under one year of age; 29 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their deaths had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 10 attacks and 23 deaths. Plague caused 23 attacks and 20 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 356 and compares favourably with that for the 17th week of 1924 when the figure was 354 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924), viz., 344.

The "Madras Mail" understands that the Government of Madras have sanctioned for emergent expenditure four lakhs of rupees during the current year on the Kattalai Road bank canal scheme in the Trichinopoly district.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

RENTS OF MUNICIPAL MARKETS STALLS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot presiding.

Considerations was given to the third report of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee regarding revision of rent of stalls in Municipal Market.

It stated:—After personal inspection of the stalls and detailed enquiries as to the proposed increases in the rents, the Sub-Committee obtained explanations from the Superintendent of Markets as to to the reasons for the proposed increases in certain cases. They had also before them a letter dated the 12th January 1925, from the Plantain Merchants of the Arthur Crawford Market, a letter, dated the 19th January 1925, from Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, President of a meeting of the stall-holders held on the 18th January, 1925 and a letter dated the 27th January 1925, from Mr. Vithaldas Manaji Mankar and several other stall-keepers and owners of shops, representing that they are unable to pay the rents proposed to be increased, and requesting that their representatives may be given an opportunity to state their case to the Sub-Committee personally. Mr. Jhabwala and several other representatives of the stall-keepers were accordingly interviewed. At the interview they admitted that the proposed revised rents were reasonable considering the rents prevailing in the neighbourhood of the Market, but submitted that in certain individual cases the revised rents caused hardship. After careful consideration of the representations and the information the Sub-Committee obtained as to the rents prevailing in the neighbouring shops, they beg to recommend that the Schedule of rents submitted by the Commissioner dated the 25th October, 1924 be approved subject to certain modifications.

During the inspection of the Market it has come to the knowledge of the Sub-Committee that several shops have been sublet by the original holders or run on what is known as 'Pagdi' system. The Sub-Committee are of opinion that this is not a desirable practice.

The Commissioner in a memorandum dated the 26th March, 1925—Forwarded for information of the Standing Committee a letter, dated the 12th March 1925, addressed to him by the President Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, and members of the Crawford Market Merchants' Association, in which they stated that they were a class of public serfants and that they had been rendering useful services to the public by providing them with the necessaries of life by bringing them down to Bombay at great cost and trouble; that there was much slackness in business and their profits had dwindled down, hence they were unable to meet the ordinary expenses of the upkeep of their shops; that many of them had not been able to pay their shop rents regularly and consequently the had to pay heavy fine: that because cash was not readily available, they are forced to delay payment, and requested that the system of levying fines may be done away with. Stating further that they are threatened with a new burden of increased rents of their shops, and expressing their inability to meet the payments of the increased rents which are two or three times the present rents as they are not able to pay regularly their rents at existing rates. Expressing a hope that their case will be considered Sympathetically and that their hardship will be removed.

The Sub-Committee's report was approved and forwarded to the Commissioner for information and guidance.

REMOVAL OF ENCLOSURE

Consideration was then given to a letter to the Standing Committee, dated the 20th April 1925, from Mr. Thakordas M. Shroff and others—Stating that some Municipal servants have removed a small enclosure put up around the Municipal lamp at the junction of Bhuleshwar Road and Cathedral Street by "some well-disposed humanitarians" with the object of preventing the pigeons gathering there from being crushed under the heavy vehicular traffic, that though the Municipal Officials were justified in their action, as no previous sanction of the Municipal Commissioner was obtained for putting up the enclosure, they should have taken into consideration the charitable object with which it was put up. Requesting that the objection may be waived, and the enclosure restored, and expressing a hope that this matter will be immediately looked into.

The Commissioner said the locality was congested and a big iron enclosure was fixed to the place where the traffic was heavy.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee urged the Commissioner to look to the religious side of the question and try to help the petitioners.

The letter was ultimately forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

Official and Personal

Col. Gidney has been elected President of Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association of Bengal.

Ootacamund, April 28.—The Hon. Mr. T. E. Moir assumed charge of office as Executive Councillor to-day and will be in charge of the Finance portfolio.

It is understood that Mr. P. N. Mitra, Assistant Director General of Telegraph Traffic sails for Paris in August to attend the International Telegraphic Conference to be held there in September.—A.P.

It is understood that Mr. T. Emerson will officiate as Finance Member when Mr. J Donald goes on leave.—A.P.

Mr. Saiyid Mazid Bux (Swarajists) has been returned unopposed to the Legislative Assembly in the bye-election in Burdwan and the presidency divisions (Muhammedan rural constituency).

HOUSE COLLAPSE

MEN BURIED IN DEBRIS.

3 MEN AND 2 WOMEN IN SERIOUS CONDITION.

While engaged in pulling down an old and decrepit building in Appollo Street, Fort, Bombay, five persons, three men and two women sustained serious injuries on Wednesday forenoon and were taken to G. T. Hospital for treatment.

The building in question is situated in Appollo Street opposite to the new building of the Imperial Bank of India and by the side of the rear of the St. Thomas Cathedral. It belonged to the Bank of Baroda and was lately tenanted among others by the All-India United Assurance Company. The building was very old one and the owners with a view to erect a new building in its place had engaged men for demolishing the same and this work was going on for the last few days. As usual the workmen were carrying on their work on Wednesday also, when at about 11-30 a.m. a large portion of the building came down with a terrible crash. Six men who were working were almost buried under debris. The noise attracted a large crowd from the neighbouring busy quarters and the fire brigade was immediately communicated with. Firemen from Fort and Byculla Stations hurried to thte scene and began the rescuing operation immediately. Men were dragged out from under debris. Though all alive they seemed to have sustained severe injuries and more than that terrible shocks. They were all put in an ambulence car and sent to G. T. Hospital, where they were admitted and treated immediately.

BOMBAY EUROPEANS.

INTEREST IN INDIAN POLITICS.

That Europeans should take greater interest in current Indian politics was the central point of the speeches delivered tonight at the annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the European Association at Taj Mahal Hotel. Mr. J. Addyman, President, in moving the adoption of the report expressed his regret at the fall of the membership of the Association and asked for greater co-operation. The President said that while the Europeans were willing to co-operate with those loyal Indians who strove for responsible Government by legitimate and constitutional means they would continue to oppose as they had done hitherto those whose policy was to destroy everything and whose policy clashed with India's interests. There was much political work to be done for the European Community and the work needed workers and Mr. Addyman would have every European in this country to take his due place in the administration of this country for whatever might happen to India politically or otherwise a European community was always bound to exist in the country.

Sir Arthur Froom in seconding the adoption of the report recalled the remarks which he made last year and asked the Europeans to recognise that revolutionary and extremist movements in India in no way represented the views of the majority of the people of India. He called upon his fellow Europeans to take an active part in the administration of the country. The speaker continuing paid a tribute to the work of non official Europeans in the Assembly. Proceeding he invited attention to the creed of the European Association and pointed out that even their worst enemy could not find fault with a programme which, he added, was a fair and unvarnished statement of their ideas and ideals. "We can trust" Sir Arthur declared "the present Government to uphold law and order in this country, but I maintain that we should not let matters rest there. We should let Government feel that they have our support in other matters of policy and administration no less important than maintenance of law and order when we agree with them rather than stand aside and do nothing at all. It is out of honest criticism and opposition that the best administration of any country is evolved. We should join hands with those Indians who are content to advance step by step towards self-government in this country, Indians who honestly have the interest of their country at heart and who are anxious to develop future progress along right lines." Concluding Sir Arthur Froom made an earnest appeal to the Europeans in India to join and support the Association which was only one of its kind in India seeking to maintain British rights by all constitutional means and to foster cordial relationship and co-operation with such Indians as were working constructively for India's good.

The motion was carried unanimously.

N. W. RLY. STRIKE.

SITUATION REMAINS UNALTERED.

LAHORE, April 28.

There is no material change in the strike position on the North Western Railway but men have begun to return to work in Lahore Workshops. Owing to recruitment, says the Agent, the position in Lahore is so much improved that running staff is available to replace the absentees. At other places, all train services are fully maintained.—A. P.

COL. GIDNEY'S ADVICE TO ANGLO-INDIANS.

CALCUTTA, April 28.

With reference to the appeal made to Anglo-Indians by the Secretary of the North-Western Railway Union, asking them to support and join the Indian strikers in the present strike, Lt.-Col. Gidney, President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association of India, has telegraphed to the president of the Lahore branch enjoining him to impress on the railway members and the Anglo-Indian employees that it is their duty towards India and their Indian brethren not to foment trouble but to maintain order. Lt.-Col. Gidney hopes his telegram will prevent even a single member of the community from joining the strike and that it will "have a deterrent action on any man who wishes to misrepresent the definition under which we are officially recognised and working in the railways, namely statutory natives of India".—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE.

NO SETTLEMENT AS YET.

AHMEDABAD, April 28.

The strike in Luxmi Cotton Mills continues. The Mill Agent still refuses to take men back on grounds which, according to the Labour Union Secretary, are flimsy. A definite refutation was given to-day by the Secretary on the report published that 150 old men had returned to work of their own accord. 'The figure given by the Mill authorities is false," said the Secretary. "Only 25 old men returned to work that day. It is also wrong on the part of the Mill authorities to say that they were willing to accede to the request of the men and inquire into their grievances. As a matter of fact, far from evincing any such willingness, the men were insulted when they went to press for such inquiry. By spreading such reports the Mill authorities seek to justify their action in not taking back the men."

LATER.

A definite stage in the strike seems to be in view. The Labour Union has to-day addressed a letter to the Mill Owners' Association stating that the settlement has been long delayed and urging speedy settlement, in view of the urgency and seriousness of the question. Otherwise the Labour Union will see its way to authorize the strike. A meeting of the strikers is going to be held this evening, and it is definitely understood that the Labour Union will authorise the strike. Further developments are awaited.—"Free Press of India."

DOWNPOUR AT NEGAPATAM.

A BOAT CAPSIZED.

MADRAS, April 28.

A Negapatam message says that a storm broke out suddenly at about 3-30 on Sunday afternoon and raged furiously for about a quarter of an hour at the end of which there was a heavy downpour of rain. One of the boats fully laden with rice bags, sugar-candy and cases containing tins of ghee about to be dispatched by s.s. "Tara" to the Malaya States was caught in the storm and capsized with all the contents. The loss is estimated at three thousand rupees.—A. P.

SUKKUR BARRAGE FIRING.

OFFICIAL SUSPENDED.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAWABAD, April 29.

The official who is alleged to have fired on the villagers who crowded near the huge excavators to see them at work at the diggings going on the Sukkur Barrage canals has been arrested and suspended from employment.

ALLEGED OFFENCES UNDER ARMS ACT

CALCUTTA, April 28.

The case in which A. Augustin and Rustomji Naoroji were charged with offences under the Arms Act came up for hearing to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and was adjourned. The accused were released on bail.—A. P.

WELL RECEIVED ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 29.

The Budget statement which was very well received on the Stock Exchange had the most stimulating effect on certain specialities, especially artificial silk shares. Courtaulds opened at 105 and are now quoted at 101/6. Motor shares continue to be in the ascendant. Leading high class investment securities are firm.—Reuter.

GOVT'S HAJ COMMUNIQUE.

"ABSOLUTELY UNSATISFACTORY."

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 29.

Haji Wajihuddin, M. L. A., has transmitted the following message to the Viceroy from Meerut:—"We consider the Government communique on the Haj question absolutely unsatisfactory. Government can provide ample facilities for the disembarkation of pilgrims at Rabigh and for other arrangements there can co-operate with Sultan Ibn Saud. We earnestly request Government to communicate with the Sultan on this question for making all necessary arrangements. We expect Government to take greater interest and more energetic action in the matter especially as Ibn Saud promises giving all facilities."

THE HAJ.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have no desire to waste my time in useless newspaper discussions. I have put all the informations I could gather about Hedjaz at the disposal of Muslims of India; and though a Sunni, Mukallid, Hanafi, and Kadiri, I do not desire to create bad blood amongst my brothers. I have sent the following message to whole of Muslim India, and the responsible recognised Muslim associations will pronounce their final decision and they would be the best judges:—"I am publishing daily in the "Khilafat" newspaper and through Press all the news that reaches me about this year's pilgrimage. The Government does not wish to interfere, shipping companies are willing to take pilgrims to some of these new ports. Sultan Ibne Saud guarantees security of life and property. Each ship will carry from two to three thousand tons of foodstuff. About a thousand pilgrims in Bombay, including above 700 Bokharis anxiously waiting for announcement of date of embarkation. Beg all provincial and district Khilafat Committees, Jamiatul Ulema, Jamiat Tabligh, Anjuman Himayet Islam and all Anjumans throughout the country to pronounce their decisions on the subject. I regret to notice that misguided friends of Hussein and Ali desire to mislead people and re-start painful and useless Sunni and Wahabi discussions. My duty is to give correct information and my own opinion. Final decision rests with the recognised responsible Muslim associations. I have no time for useless controversies."

Yours, etc.,

SHAUKAT ALI.
Khadim-i-Kaba.

UNDAUNTED AKALIS.

EX-PRISONERS' JATHA TO JAITO.

AMRITSAR, Apl. 28.

A Jatha of 51 Akalis was about to leave for Jaito but 50 more joined and a Jatha of 101 was composed mostly of prisoners released from Nabha Jail. The Jatha reaches Lyallpur to-day when His Excellency the Governor will also be there.—A.P.

PROTEST AGAINST GURDWARA BILL

The Udasi Mahamandal of Sialkot has wired to the Viceroy protesting against the Gurdwara Bill and demanding justice from Government.—A. P.

KHANDLA COMMUNAL RIOT CASE.

ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCES.

ALLABAD, April 29.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mukerji disposed of the reference made by the Additional Sessions Judge of Meerut recommending enhancement of sentences awarded to the ten accused in what was known as the Khandla Communal Riot Case. Their Lordships confirmed the convictions and enhanced the sentences on Imamuddin, Mansab and Nazir from three months to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and on seven other accused from two months to twelve months. During the course of their judgment Their Lordships said that the personal and general injuries caused to the participants in the cases of this kind were only a small portion of the evil brought about by communal outbreaks. The deep and real injury was to the community. The riots such as these engendered bitter enemities among people who should be working in harmony. Correction of bitter feelings and softening of racial and religious animosities was not a matter for the Courts to decide. It was a matter for social reform. The Courts of law had to see that law and order were respected and give due punishments for offences of this character and in their opinion the Magistrate committed an error of judgment in passing very short sentences upon the accused.—A.P.

DARING ROBBERY IN CALCUTTA.

SHOPKEEPER ASSAULTED

CALCUTTA, April 29.

A daring robbery in broad daylight was committed to-day in the northern part of the city. It is reported that three up-country men entered a shop in Colutala Street when the shopkeeper was present and wanted to buy some goods. While the shopkeeper was engaged in conversation three men rushed inside the shop and before the shopkeeper could realise the situation he and his men were thrown down and assaulted. They then took possession of the cash box boarded a taxi and drove off at top speed. No arrest has been made so far.—A. P.

SPORTING NEWS

2000 GUINEAS STAKES.

MANNA COMES FIRST.

LONDON, April 29.

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes resulted as follows:—

MANNA	1
ST. BECAN	2
OOJAH	3

—Reuter.

LATEST BETTING.

LONDON, April 28.

The following is the latest betting on the Two Thousand Guineas:—6 to 4 against Zionist (taken and offered), 6 to 1 against Solaro (offered), 6 to 1 against St. Becan (offered); and 7 to 1 (taken and wanted), 8 to 1 against Runnymede (taken and offered) 8 to 1 against Manna (offered), 100 to 9 against Oojah, 100 to 8 against Bucellas, 100 to 6 against Marksman and Sun God, 20 to 1 against Fivlaw, Constantius, and Field Argent (offered), 25 to 1 against Dalmagary (taken and offered).

PROBABLE STARTERS.

Add to probable starters:—Ayaz (blank) and Motley (Weston). Ataman (mentioned last night) will not run.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, April 29.

Starting Price:—Manna 100/- to 8. St. Becan, 9 to 1 Oojah 10 to 1.

Thirteen ran.—Won by two lengths. Four lengths separated the second and the third.

Ayaz and Constantine were non-runners. All other probables ran.

Manna jumped off in front of Marksman, St. Becan, Zionist, Runnymede and Solario. Approaching the bushes Manna led by two lengths from St. Becan and Zionist. The latter was gradually losing ground and was passed by Solario and Oojah. Manna was striding along in great style and won easing up a bit. Solario was fourth. Zionist was the favourite at 5 to 4 and came fifth. The rest of the field showed a long tail with Foxlaw last. Time 1 minute 39 and two-fifth seconds.—Reuter.

M.C.C. FOR INDIA.

TEST MATCHES TO BE ORGANISED.

CALCUTTA, April 29.

The "Statesman" understands that the Calcutta Cricket Club, as the authorsied representatives of cricket in India, Burma and Ceylon, will shortly invite the M. C. C. to send a team East next cold weather. Enquiries have been made from principal cricket centres as to the support likely to be forthcoming in connection with the expenses and the replies are understood to have been satisfactory. It is unlikely that test matches in strictly representative sense will be possible but strong provincial combinations will doubtless be organised. The Maharaja of Patiala, it is understood, is taking keen interest in the proposals. —A. P.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Apl. 28.

In the Third Division, Northern Section, of the League Rochdale beat Barrow by five goals to one.—Reuter.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

DETAILS OF IZZARD-BAKER CONTEST

LONDON, Apl. 27.

The Fight between Erniso Izzard and Teddy Baker for the lightweight championship of Britain was fast and interesting throughout. Izzard who had the advantage of height and reach mostly did better in the long range-work using a splendid straight left to face and body, while Baker did well in clinches, and got in some nasty right upper cuts and right hooks. Baker was always dangerous, as he put plenty of power behind his blows. The fortunes of the fight fluctuated considerably, but towards the end Izzard took a clear lead and won on points.—Reuter.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY.

CALCUTTA, April 28.

A couple of matches was played this afternoon in connection with the fourth round of the Beighton Hockey Tournament. The match on Calcutta ground between Customs and Rangers ended in a goalless draw, although an extra fifteen minutes were gone through. Customs were the better team. Towards the close of the second half owing to the injuries sustained Crawford (Rangers) retired hurt the team playing ten men rest of the time. The other match on the Police ground, Baverians versus Measures ended in a win for Bavarians by three goals to nil.—A. P.

HOCKEY IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, April 29.

The fourth round replay Customs vs. Rangers on the Calcutta ground formed the only fixture in the Beighton Hockey Tournament this afternoon. The Customs were the better team on the day's play and won by one goal to nil.—A.P.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme of Dance music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m. Call sign 2 FV Wave length 387 metres—

One Step: Follow Yvette, Fox Trot: Who cares, Fox Trot: Darlingest, Fox Trot: Parisian Pierrot, Waltz: Memory Lane, Fox Trot: Well? I am surprised, Fox Trot: The Little wooden whistle, Waltz: Sleep, Fox Trot: Josephine, and One Step: All Scotch.

TURKO-ROMAN.

(Thermal) BATH and MASSAGING INSTITUTE with which is affiliated the Turkish Baths is invaluable to the Clergyman, Harassed Lawyer, Jaded Journalist, sedentary workers of every kind and weary workmen, because it equalises the circulation, relieves the brain, and tones up the whole system, it mitigates the ill-effect of late hours and unequal use of brain and body, Cleanses the system, frees the blood. Insurance policy of health and beauty, cures diseases, open as usual, Sundays and holidays, 283, Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Whiteaway. Turko-bath oldest and original 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1925

MILL-INDUSTRY AND AUDIT.

As the result of articles on the mill industry which were published last week in these columns we have been informed from various esteemed quarters that we have impugned the integrity of mill agents as a class. We may say at once that we have done nothing of the kind. If the cap fits any one, he is perfectly free to wear it, but we must strongly deprecate the tendency, whenever any general reform is being discussed, to construe general comments as applying narrowly and pointing to particular individuals or groups of individuals. On the contrary, we know of more mill agents than one whose names bear honourable mention and who are men with clean hands, who have exerted themselves fully and who have, at different times in the chequered career of the mills under their charge, saved those mills from liquidation by pledging their personal credit and by mortgaging their private wealth. This point of merit must, we maintain, disabuse every one of the belief that the mill industry in India has grown spontaneously and without outstanding effort or considerable sacrifice. But the fact that an occasion should arise for mentioning these things indicates how primitive the condition of public opinion is in Bombay. That there should have been mere idle protestation instead of a constructive response to the search for an improvement in so far as reforms are possible, betokens the evil of irresponsible power and inherited prosperity. We have already indicated the manner in which in actual practice some of the provisions of the Companies Act calculated to safeguard the interests of the investor are defeated The worst models of managing agency firms are in this respect being copied instead of the best and instead of the former being levelled up to the plane of the most efficient, solace is found in the backward condition of the least successful. The mere inertia associated with wealth is re-enforced by the intoxication of power and even though dishonesty and calculation are not common, the harm to the investor is not less palpable. To be supreme is, unfortunately, the last vanity of the human mind, but the search for supremacy not seldom degenerates into a peevish backsliding, which brooks no comment, which resents every check and which disregards the fundamental principle of trusteeship involved in the management of the affairs of joint-stock companies.

To company law requires an auditor to be appointed by the shareholders at the general meeting. The presumption is that the auditor will not fail to see that the books of account are kept carefully, that no unauthorised expenditure is incurred, that the staff in charge of cash disbursements and receipts have done their work without resorting to any irregularities. The primary duty of looking after the accounts must devolve on the mill agents, but the very fact that there are auditors looking after them tends largely to destroy that care and sense of responsibility, which should exist. In the meanwhile, the check provided by the audit system on the mill agents themselves is in not a few cases practically nil. Under the articles the agency firms are given enormous powers. They can engage and dismiss men. They can make purchases and sales. They can borrow, they can lend, they can mortgage. Most of the discussions between the auditors and the managing agents at the time of the annual accounts are superficial, relating to small items, for which the vouchers have been mislaid or not prepared. The report made by the auditors to the board of directors is sometimes a stupid report, often an empty one dealing with trivial nothings, usually set right by the managing agents at the next board meeting. In practice the auditors, with honourable exceptions, are often more of an appendage than of real assistance. Amongst these there are many who are meek and submissive. There are others who are obstinate and over-bearing, but sometimes the mask which these latter assume, for the time being, varies with the remuneration which they derive and the possibility of re-election, which is often a matter of control by the managing agents. In not a few cases the auditors in Bombay are clever enough to penetrate behind the verbal provisions of company law and to know who is their real client and who engages them, and being honourable men most of them, they are still human enough to understand the homage due to the hand that signs the cheque for them, and while securing the requirements of law are, under the present circumstances of mill management, seldom able to take up cudgels on behalf of the investors. In showing the inadequacy of the system of audit under present constitution of mill management we are not arguing for its abolition, but for its improvement. There was a time when the business of auditing of accounts of textile mills was entrusted to men from whom no qualification was insisted upon. It was a gift of the mill agent to some tried and trusted friend of the family. When this scheme of things was altered and it became necessary to have the audit done by men, who had a recognised public status, apart from the minimum qualification, it was expected that considerable improvement would take place. There will be those who will claim that such an improvement has taken place, but the system at present obtaining is by no means perfect. In fact it is so inadequate that a radical change is called for. In the theory of company law it is the shareholder who appoints the directors and the directors are, therefore, the visible executive machinery of the joint-stock enterprise, and so far as the auditors are concerned, everything becomes regular when the authorisation of the directors is obtained for it. Where the investor, therefore, has failed to exercise his rights in the selection of the directors, he has *ipso facto* rendered the only machinery, which has been devised in law for securing proper check, useless. One of the minor evils of the present audit system is that small paid employees get through the routine work and, instead of being a profession where a joint-stock company can secure the personal assistance of a capable mind, auditing has become a business capable of infinite expansion through delegation to junior and not always competent machinery. In the preparation of the balance-sheet, which is the one visible link between the investor and the managing agent, the auditors do try to perform their part with some care, but they do not always succeed in evading an attempt on the part of the managing agent to show within certain limits better or worse results. No auditor is expected for the remuneration which he receives, to look into stocks or machinery, to assess the value of assets which have been added, or to deduct the value of assets which have disappeared. The fixing of value is to a large extent a matter of judgment and the judgment which predominates in this case, is the judgment of managing agents. This judgment ought to be reinforced by that of the directors, but in Bombay it is generally not so. It ought to be censored by the auditors, but in practice it is rarely known to be so censored. There are undoubtedly in law numerous penalties attached to the preparation of false balance sheets, but a balance-sheet may sometimes be perfectly legal without being true. To the investors this is a matter of great moment, because it effects the capital value of their shares, and whenever any manipulation of the accounts takes place in spite of the scrutiny by auditors, one thing is certain that the assets, if they have gone away, cannot be replaced and the evil day disclosing the real state of affairs of the company is merely put off. The gambling spirit, which predominates in Bombay, has helped this condition, and a period of profit covers up a good many sins which are never discovered.

The system involves a vicious circle. The remuneration derived by directors from any particular concern is so small that it has been asserted that it cannot be worth their while to give more attention to the affairs of the company. In fact many of the directors have their own business to look after and they rely on the managing agents to carry on the affairs of the company properly. In the same way the auditors have claimed that for a small annual remuneration they cannot do more than check the affairs so as to secure the avoidance of a gross or palpable fraud. For a closer scrutiny they have claimed the system of monthly audit involving large remuneration. The adoption of this latter plan has had the effect of relieving managing agents, either over-burdened with work or anxious to transfer one of their own active functions to the shoulders of the auditors, adding in this way to the cost of the administration. Whatever help such a scheme of things may give in preventing the staff from playing with the money of the companies, it does not guarantee a true portrayal of the condition of things in the annual balance-sheet. The auditors are a useful community prerequisite at the birth of joint stock company enterprise, ministering to it throughout its period of life and anxious to perform the last rites in the liquidation, but the role, which the law expected them to play, they are, through the circumstances of the case and often through no fault of their own, unable adequately to fill. At present they are like the chorus in a Greek tragedy, being mildly useful for interpreting the minimum requirements of law and the articles of association but unable to do more, through the failure of the investors to challenge the names of directors, at the annual elections. Even if angels became auditors, they would not be able to do better while the present system lasts.

AN ENTERPRISING BUDGET.

Mr. Winston Churchill's Budget must be acclaimed as most enterprising since the signing of the Armistice. It is no humdrum performance because it is an eclectic feat which combines in itself the view-points of the Conservative and the Socialist. In the alteration of the death-duty schedule and the introduction of an all-in insurance scheme, he has sought to steal a march upon the Labour Party and make the Conservatives palatable to the Socialists; in the restoration of the McKenna duties and the measures for reviving inter-imperial trade he has earned the plaudits of the Conservatives at the cost of some alienation in the Left; and he has drawn the enthusiasm of all by the presentation of a surplus budget and the enforcement of the Gold Standard. If Reuter's summary is correct, the justification for new taxes seems unintelligible. Irrespective of new taxes, the Budget provides for a surplus of £27 millions. The new taxes, inclusive of a revenue duty of £4 millions on silk and the gradation of McKenna duties, fetch an additional income of £10 millions, the total surplus being £37 millions. The new taxes are of the expansible sort and Mr. Churchill is no doubt paving the way for a further reduction of the income-tax next year. The reduction of the income-tax by six pence should be welcome because the weight of the income-tax is a heavy drain on British industries. Mr. Snowden whose budget-forecast is proved wonderfully accurate thundered against the protective implication of the McKenna duties, but it is now clear that Britain can have no doctrinaire objection to Protection for the partners of the Empire. The Budget is more than balanced and the most impressive part of the Chancellor's policy consists of the restoration of the Gold Standard, with safeguards in the hands of the Bank of England for the regularised return of convertibility within Britain. The efficient framing of the budget is reflected in the leap of the sterling pound to a purchasing value of 19s. 10½d. in terms of gold. With America co-operating, the decision is as good as enforced and the faddists of the Keynes school will have to subside into the regions of academic controversy. The Budget is an illustration of patriotic finance as distinguished from barren accountancy.

Notes of the Day.

Hindenburg's Election.

As was expected, the election of Field-Marshal Hindenburg has been the occasion for an outburst of hysterics in all the capitals of all countries which were allies during the last war except Rome. Mussolini probably feels that he is overshadowed by the advent of the Marshal on the stage of Europe. But the most insteresting comments are by the French and the British Press Paris, forgetful to its chauvinistic policy which has strengthened the forces of reaction in Germany, is shocked though secretly welcoming an opportunity of enhancing its military resources and renewing its aggressive conduct. It is frankly hostile and considers the election a gesture of menace aimed in some obscure manner against her. The British Press, on the other hand, has merely gone into a limited amount of mourning. The "Times," in its usual pontifical manner, considers the event an "ostentatious manifestation" of the monarchical sentiment in Germany. But why the British worry so much about the forms of government in Russia and Germany, while being quite sensitive to any Communist criticism of their own imperial regime in the East, is more than we can say. A shrewd comment is that of the New York "World" which, coupling the Marshal's election with M. Caillaux's return, considers them both as signs of the decay of the Versailles system. If Germany, humiliated and dismembered as she has been since the war, reasserts her national self-respect under the Marshal's guidance without turning militant and France abandons her dream of European hegemony, the danger of a fresh conflict between France and Germany will be really averted. But it depends on France and England whether they will drive Germany into the arms of militarism or ensure her an honourable place in the comity of nations. Hindenburg's choice gives them the alternatives.

A Prominent Veteran.

If the late Dr. T M Nair was the brain of the non-Brahmin movement in South India, Sir P. Theagaraya Chetty, whose death is just announced, was its spinal column. When Sir Pitty celebrated his *Shashtypoorthi* he looked like a parochial magnate with no future before him, but he blazed forth as Dr. Nair lighted the torch of non-Brahminism in Madras. Dr. Nair was an intellectual asset lost to catholic nationalism be cause of the spirit of domination and exclusiveness which the wonderful capacity of Brahmins introduced into the professions and public life of Madras. The Brahmin is not to be blamed for his inherited acumen and he deserves thanks for the sturdy masterfulness with which he established the title of Indians against Europeans in every sphere of the administration. His very success earned for him the opprobrium of other castes. Dr. Nair was a master of communal polemics and while we cannot dissociate the spirit of calculation from his latter-day career, Sir Pitty remained till the very end a simple, unblemished soul fired with recollections of injustice. He could view the political future of India only from the communal angle and to stir him into activity his followers had to explain developments in terms of Brahmin perfidy. He was honoured as a great citizen and the doyen of the Madras Corporation. Lord Willingdon affected to shape him as king-maker and he formed the Madras ministry. With that he was content, and no reproach in Lord Willingdon's administration was visible to him. If somebody had convinced him that the Guindy Races or Towker's trusteeship were Brahmin concerns, Sir Pitty would have gone for them "balder-headed." He had a noble, unsophisticated temperament and his very limitations were the support of the non-Brahmin movement. He, however, shied at the onslaught of the Adi-Dravidas and proved himself an imperfect democrat. His death deprives the non-Brahmin movement of its back-bone.

Gradgrind Doctrine.

Speaking to the Indian staff of the Imperial Bank of India, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas gave out wholesome advice in episcopal vein, but it was all advice, the thing easiest to part with in the world. He did not tax them with any abstruse observations on banking. As a big capitalist with a seat on the Board, he asked young men to know their place and work hard. He spoke out what was uppermost in his mind, and the solemn charge he gave to his audience is, of course, applicable to all who toil in the category of employees. After examining the Rules of the Association, he pointed out a gaping defect. He wished there were an extra rule "to ensure full service to the employers in return for the remuneration received." That is the Golden Rule for employees. Employers, of course, observe a corresponding obligation and never take a pie more of remuneration than is actually due to them for the work they perform; that is why they look so thin and attenuated. To realise the worth of a man we must look at the income-tax he pays. Sir Purshottamdas did his listeners small justice when he spoke from the standpoint that they were possibly getting too much wages in return for too little work and that they had better make good the difference. Whether the Indian employee be "junior clerk or senior clerk," he was enjoined, within his clerkly horizon, to strive might and main for the employer. Sir Norcot Warren did not add a word, though he has the way and wizardry of the political confectioner about him. He left his colleague's counsel sink into Indian hearts. Meanwhile, the Indian employees of the Bank should give up new-fangled notions of a living wage and sweat themselves to the full guage of the salary they obtain. The complaisant counsel given in the evening about work and wages reminds us of Swift's reflection: "To realise what God thinks of money, look at the people He gives it to."

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PARTIES AND THEIR WORK.

(BY PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.)

VI*

At the inauguration of the first Assembly under the Reforms, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in the course of his speech said:—

"Political freedom has often been won by revolution, by tumult, by civil war, at the price of peace and public safety. How rarely has it been the free gift of one people to another in response to a growing wish for greater liberty and to the growing evidence of fitness for its enjoyment. Such, however, is the position of India to-day and I congratulate most warmly those of you, old in the service of your Motherland, who have striven through good report and ill for the first instalment of that gift and to prove India worthy of it."

Freedom not a Gift.

There was no doubt in the political mind of India that revolution, tumult and civil war were entirely out of the question but the fact that freedom could ever come as a free gift of the English people to India was a proposition which few were honestly prepared to accept. True it is that the Indian National Congress at its session of December 1919 had adoptd a compromise resolution to work the Reforms so far as may be possible but a cursory glance at the proceedings of that Congress will show that inspite of the great personality of Mahatma Gandhi who supported the compromise it was only accepted by a very large and influential section of the Congress with considerable misgivings. The events which happened during the interval between the announcement of the Reforms and the general election under the new constitution destroyed all hope of any possible good resulting from the working of the Reforms even among the more credulous section of the Congress. These events led to the Special Congress held at Calcutta in September 1290 which gave birth to Non-co-operation. The new movement was founded on the conviction that freedom could not possibly come to India as a free gift from the British Government, "Revolution, tumult and civil wars" having been ruled out Non-violent Non-co-operation was adopted as the only course open to the country. The programme laid down captured the imagination of the people and was taken up with an enthusiasm unprecedented in the history of the world. By the middle of 1922, however, it showed signs of flagging which gave rise to the demand for a change of programme. This demand grew in volume and intensity as time went on and at Gaya in December 1922 divided the Congress into two broad sections called the Pro-changers and No-changers. The Swarai Party was founded by the former immediately after the close of the Gaya session. It met in Allahabad in the following February and adopted a constitution and a programme. The Party inherited from the parent body the deep rooted conviction that India must work its own salvation not only without the help of England but inspite of her. It accordingly accepted the principle of Non-violent Non-co-operation "as guiding and shaping its activity but with determination to apply it rationally and to prevent the said principle from degenerating into a lifeless dogma." It was thus that an element of discrimination was first introduced in the application of the principle of Non-violent Non-co-operation. The two-fold operation of this rationalised principle in actual practice was thus explained in the programme:—

"The policy of Non-violent Non-co-operation shall include on the one hand all activity which stands to *create an atmosphere of resistance* making government by the bureaucracy impossible with a view to enforce our national claim and vindicate our national honour, and on the other hand it shall include for the said purpose all steps necessary for the *Gradual withdrawal* of that co-operation by the people of this country without which it is impossible for the bureaucracy to maintain itself."

The Swarajist Policy.

The words I have italicised in the above quotation furnish the key to the proper understanding of the policy enunciated. It was not and could not have been intended as is wrongly supposed in many quarters that every act done or step taken by the Swarajists should be such as by itself to make "goverament by the bureaucracy impossible." But the activities of the Party were to be so directed as to help to create a general "atmosphere of resistance" which when sufficiently developed would make Government by the bureaucracy impossible. Nor was it expected that Swarajists would light shy of the very word co-operation or of the least little thing making for it but that the withdrawal of co-operation was to be gradual and so regulated as not to defeat its own object. The very fact of entering the Councils even with a view to destroy them was to some extent an act of co-operation and was relied upon by the no-changers as one of their strongest arguments against Council entry. But in the opinion of the Swarajists it was not a rational application of the principle to boycott the Councils at that stage of the movement. They held that the creation of an atmosphere of resistance was as necessary within the Councils as it was outside them.

Another cardinal principle accepted by no-changers and pro-changers alike was that Civil Disobedience was the highest point of the development of Non-co-operation and must be resorted to if our grievances remained unredressed. Mr. Jinnah talks cavalierly of the country not being

(Continued on page 14.)

*Previous articles appeared on 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 25th and 27th instant.

THE "WEEPING" MAHARAJAH.

MUMTAZ CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. JINNAH.

HER STATEMENT TO POLICE.

DEFENCE REQUEST FOR INSPECTION REJECTED.

MR. NARIMAN IN WITNESS-BOX.

On Wednesday Mumtaz Begum even improved upon her reputation, as a keen and self-possessed witness, which she had acquired during the last two days' severe handling of her by three of the senior counsel. She showed remarkable adress, and was equally facile in meeting questions which were difficult and intriguing. Without hesitation she gave her answers, and they were always brief and pointed. Even Mr. Jinnah with al his peremptory manner could not disturb her and she adhered to her position without flinching. For three days she had taken her stand in the witness box and to the end she was as cool and collected as ever. Yesterday again all the questions of Mr. Jinnah were directed to show that the Maharaja was very kind to her and had even permitted her to go anywhere she liked. While Mumtaz admitted that the Maharaja had personally told her to go away if she liked, she immediately qualified that statement by adding that it meant nothing as the Maharaja was accustomed to say things of that sort without particularly meaning them. Because she was afraid of her life, she said, she had written to the Police Commissioner and to other authorities to give her protection. When Mr. Jinnah was cross-examining Mumtaz, Mr. Justice Crump asked him what point he was trying to make out,. as so for he had not asked the witness a single question about Phanse whom he was briefed to defend.

When Mr. K. F. Nariman entered the witness-box, as the legal advisor of Mumtaz, it was expected that his examinaion would furnish some excitement, and he did not disappoint the listeners. When Mr. Jinnah's turn came to examine him there was even some smart exchange of words between them, which of course was of the lawyer-like sort, Mr. Nariman said he was not keeping account books, but paid the incometax whenever he was asked to. If the amount asked for was less, he did not volunteer to pay more he said, amidst laughter. He had been consulted by Mumtaz, he informed the court, because an extradition warrant fas being issued against her to Indore, and she had told him that if she went there her death was certain, and rather than risk it she would commit suicide in Bombay. He admitted that Bawla was a colleague of his on the Municipal Corporation, where he had already paid him a tribute; he was again paying him a tribute there in the court, added Mr. Nariman.

The next witness was the old punter Mahomedali, the step-father of Mumtaz. He was a Madrassi, and had served in the Military. His profession of a punter was a sure one and he made his living by that. He was an impressive figure in the witness box with his white beard and tall appearance. He was calm and steady, but was rather prolix and would occasiinally stray away from the points which counsel wanted to make. He was, however, always at ease and never got flustered and nervous about the questions asked. He knew a bit of English but preferred his mother tongue Urdu, in answering questions. There was a trait of humour in him which made the ciurt roar with laughter time after time. He was cautious and very non-committal and seemed to admit little. He told the Court that he had writen to the Maharaja a letter purposely containing false statements. One of them was that when the Maharaja's letter was received by them and they learnt that the Maharaja was ill, they were dejected. He informed counsel that such a statement was merely eye-wash, threwn in the letter with a view to be on good terms with the Maharaja at the advice of his peader, as they were afraid of being killed at the hands of the badmashes in Amritsar. Counsel had not done with him, before the court adjourned. His Lordship again complained yesterday of the slow rate at which the trial was dragging on, as up to this time only four witnesses have been examined.

At the Special Criminal Sessions yesterday at 11-30 a.m., Mr. Justice L. C. Crump continued hearing what is called the Bawla Murder Case.

The accused in the case were:—

(1) Shafi Ahmad Nabi Ahmad (26 years), Risaldar, Mounted Police, Indore.

(2) Pushpasheel Balwantrao Ponde (23 years), Mankari, Indore.

(3) Bahadurshaw Mahomedshaw (20 years), motor driver, Indore.

(4) Akbar Shaha Mahomed Shaha (23 years), Indore.

(5) Shamrao Rawaji Dighe (28 years), Captain, Air Forces, Indore.

(6) Mumtaz Mahomed Syed Mahomed (25 years), Sub-Inspector, C. I. D., Indore.

(7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin (25 years) motor driver, Indore.

(8) Karamat Khan Nizam Khan (28 years) Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore.

(9) Anandrao Gangaram Phanse (32 years), Adjutant-General, Indore State Forces.

THE CHARGE SHEET.

The charges read out to the accused by the Clerk of the Crown were as under:—

(1) That accused Nos. 1 to 9, between the middle of October, 1924 and the middle of January 1925 at Bombay, Poona and other places ,were parties to a criminal conspiracy to commit the offence of kidnapping Mumtaz Begum from British India;

(2) That accused Nos. 1 to 9 between the middle of October 1924 and January 1925, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to kidnap Mumtaz in order that she might be forced or knowing that she was likely to be forced to illicit intercourse;

(3) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about January 12, 1925, at Bombay did attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum;

(4) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on the same date did attempt to kidnap Mumtaz that she might be forced to illicit intercourse;

(5) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did commit the murder by intentionally causing the death of A. K. Bawla by shooting him with a pistol and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said murder which was committed in pursuance of the said conspiracy and as a probable consequence thereof;

(6) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about 12th January did attempt to commit the murder of Lt. Saegert and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said offence;

(7) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause grievous hurt to Mumtaz by a dangerous weapon namely a jack knife and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the offence which was committed in pursuance of the said offence;

(8) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to Lt. Saegert by means of a pistol and knife and did aid and abet each other;

(9) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to K. E. Mathew by means of a pistol and did aid and abet each other;

(10) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 were members of an unlawful assembly whose common object was to kidnap from British India Mumtaz and at the time the murder was committed in prosecution of the said common object, the members thereof knew that it was likely to be committed in prosecution of the said common object;

(11) That accused No. 9 did abet the commission of the murder of A. K. Bawla in pursuance of the said conspiracy to which he was a party;

(12) That accused No. 9 abetted the commission of the attempt to murder Lt. Saegert.

The Advocate-General, Mr. J. B. Kanga, with Mr. M. K. M. Kemp appeared for the Crown; Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the case on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta with Mr. Nadkarni appeared for accused No. 1, Mr. S. G. Velinker for accused Nos. 2 to 8 Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. G. M. Gupte appeared for accused No. 9

The following gentlemen made up the

(Continued on page 10)

BAWLA CASE PROCEEDINGS.

PROMPT NEWS SERVICE.

Full report of the day's proceedings is published daily in the Dak Edition of "The Bombay Chronicle". Mofussil readers who follow the Bawla trial are thus assured of a prompt service of news.

HINDU FAMILY IDOLS

CONTROL AND WORSHIP.

LENGTHY AND COSTLY LITIGATION.

LONDON, April 28.

A lengthy and costly litigation in connection with the control and worship of Hindu family idols was the subject of a judgment given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to-day. The case concerns the descendants of Mutty Lal Mullick, a wealthy Calcutta merchant, who established idols. He died in 1846. Subsequently his three grandsons became trustees and custodians. The case centred on the action of one of the grandsons Pramatha Nath Mullick who removed an idol from the shrine to his own house during his term of office to which a nephew took exception on the ground that it was forbidden by his father's deed of dedication. Pramathanath took the case to the Calcutta Court which passed a decree declaring that Pramathanath's action was justifiable, but the decision was reversed on appeal. The present appeal was brought by Pramathanath. Lord Shaw passing judgment said that their Lordships were of opinion that it would be in the interests of all concerned that the idol as juristic entity should appear by a disinterested next friend appointed by a Court, that the female members of the family who were entitled to participate in worship should also be joined and a scheme framed for the regulation of the worship of the idols. Their Lordships, therefore advise His Majesty that the case should be remitted to a High Court in India to be dealt with accordingly for which it was necessary to set aside the decress of both the Courts below. The parties are to bear their own costs in India and before the Privy Council and any costs paid under either decrees of the Courts below to be repaid.—Reuter.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION.

LONDON, April 28.

The Privy Council has dismissed with costs the appeal of Harigir Kisangir Gosavi and another, from the judgment of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces reversing the decision of the Second District Judge, dismissing the suit of Anand Bharthi Vishnu Gosavi claiming the estate in *izara* of Naigon.—Reuter's Special.

RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR BHUSAVAL.

ONE DIED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

BOMBAY, April 29.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Bhusaval, G.I.P. Railway, wires under date April 28:—

The six up Punjab Mail collieded with the 217 down goods train at Savada Station nine miles from Bhusaval Junction at 8-30 this morning. One Indian third class passenger died of injuries. Two European first class passengers and three Indian third class passengers received serious injuries and were removed to Bhusaval Railway Hospital. Four European first class and four Indian third class passengers received slight injuries and proceeded with the train. Six railway servants received slight injuries. Both the engines and two bogie carriages were damaged. The lines were cleared and normal working resumed at 13-0 hours.—A.P.

FURTHER DETAILS.

BOMBAY, April 29.

Further available details regarding the collision between Up Punjab Mail and a down goods train at 286 miles from Bombay o to show that Indian fireman of the goods train has also received injuries. The mail train was running on down line on account of the up line being blocked at Savda owing to a goods train engine failing to work its train. Another goods train proceeding on down line was put on a siding to permit the mail to pass, but by a mistake the points leading into this siding were not changed with the result that the mail which was coming on the down line entered into siding and collided with the goods train. Fortunately the train was proceeding slowly so the accident was not so serious as it might have been otherwise. An enquiry will be held by the Government Insnector of Railways on Friday at site of collision.—A.P.

MANAGER CHARGED WITH BREACH OF TRUST.

KARACHI, April 28.

Mr. S. M. Talati, Additional City Magistrate of Karachi framed a charge to-day in the case filed by Mr. J. Madan, of Messrs. Madan Theatres Limited, against Mr. George Stewart the late Manager of the Palace Theatre, Karachi, committing him for trial to the Sessions Court on a charge of Criminal Breach of Trust in respect of sums amounting to Rs. 3.000 under Section 408 of the Indian Penal Code.—A.P.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 29.

The death has occurred of Sir Eyre Crowe.—Reuter.

Sir Eyre Crowe was the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs since 1920.

"A NATIONAL DISASTER."

S. AFRICA'S SECESSION.

GENERAL HERTZOG'S VIEW.

CAPETOWN, April 28.

Amid an impressive silence in the Assembly General Hertzog expounded his views on secession, and said that personally he was of opinion that in so far as South Africa was concerned, a secession would be a flagrant mistake and a national disaster if caused by one section, either British or Dutch, imposing its will on the other. He did not fear a secession would arise so long as each section refrained from asserting its superiority and command over the other. He urged that no attempt should be made, by either section, to use the British connection to establish such a superiority.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S VISIT TO BENGAL.

TO FULFIL PROMISE OF LONG STANDING.

"I know nothing whatsoever" declared Mahatma Gandhi, when interviewed by "The Chronicle" representative with regard to the statement appearing in the "Madras Mail" that at the Bengal Provincal Conference he (Mahatma) and Mr. Das would finally abandon Non-co-operation and state terms on which they were prepared to co-operate with the Government.

He knew nothing, continued Mahatmaji, about the terms of co-operation or the abandonment of Non-co-operation. "There has been no exchange of correspondence between Deshbandhu Das and myself on this matter. My visit to Bengal is purely to fulfil a promise of long standing."

PROVISIONS FOR A WEEK'S REST.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 29.

The Reception Committee have been instructed to make their programmes light and not give Mahatma Gandhi more than four hours' work daily in view of his weak health. A week's respite in a health resort will be provided when he returns to Calcutta on 24th May. The programme therefore after 24th May is delayed by a week. This will necessitate the extension of his tour or recasting the programme which will be decided and notified later on. A.P.

E B. RLY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

Special arrangement are being made by the Eastern Bengal Railway to secure every confort for Mr. Gandhi during his tour in Eastern Bengal.—A.P.

READING AND BIRKENHEAD.

PRELIMINARY CONSULTATION HELD

LONDON, April 28.

Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading held a preliminary consultation and agreed, provisionally, upon the programme for future discussion.—Reuter.

ITALIAN AIRMAN LEAVES FOR BUNDER ABBAS.

BUSHIRE, April 28.

The Italian airman left for Bunder Abbas at 10-30 this morning.—Reuter.

GURDWARA BILL.

S. G. P. C.'S RESOLUTION.

AMRITSAR, Apl. 28.

After two days discussion The Sikh Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, attended by 170 members passed a resolution with only three dissentient votes expressing the opinion that the Gurdwara Bill to be introduced by Mr. Tara Singh in the Punjab Council meets most of the fundamental requirements of the Gurdwara reform movement, but the Committee recommends numerous amendments to the detailed provisions of the bill. For instance it urges that the Akal Takht and the Takht Kesgarh Sahib be under the direct control of the Central Board of management, that the commission to hear disputes about the management be substituted by five high priests of the Akal Takht, that the franchise for the election of the board the Universal irrespective of sex, that the minimum age of the voter be reduced from 21 to 18 years. The deletion of some sections is also urged. The Commitee emphasises that for the successful working of the Bill a calm atmosphere would be necessary and that therefore the Akali prisoners should be released, restrictions regarding the Akhand Path at Jaito in Nabha be removed notifications declaring the Committee and the Akali Dal volunteers corps unlawful be Withdrawn, all restrictions on the wearing of the 'kirpan' the sword be removed. that those imprisoned in connection with those be released, that punitive posts in Sikh villages be removed, the Sikh headmen of villages and others suspended or dismissed be reinstated, and their pensions or lands

ENGLAND RETURNS TO GOLD STANDARD.

MCKENNA DUTIES REVIVED.

REDUCTION IN INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

DUTY ON SILK.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SURPLUS BUDGET.

LONDON, April 28.

In the House of Commons, to-day, in the course of his Budget speech, Mr. Churchill estimated the surplus at £26,600,000. He proposed new taxation including a revenue duty on silk and a duty on imported hops for four years at four sterling, per hundredweight, the re-imposition of the McKenna duties with effect from July 1st, also an increase in death duties. The new taxation would yield £10.230,000, bringing the surplus to £36,830,000. The new taxation should yield twenty millions sterling after the current year. He would propose legislation following the resolutions of the Imperial Economic Conference of 1923 concerning the liability of the Empire Governments trading or owning property in Britain, and legislation for income-tax relief in favour of the High Commissioners residing in Britain. (Cheers). He announced a comprehensive and compulsory contributory scheme of insurance, benefit for wage-earners. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to give effect to the British Government's proposals at the Imperial Cnference of 1923 so far as they did not involve new or additional duties on food. He proposed to remove the existing duties on Empire dried-fruits, and increase preference on Empire tobacco from one-sixth to one-fourth of the full duty, proposed to increase preference in the sur-tax on sparkling wines from 30 to 50 per cent., and furthermore, to restore for a period of ten years, preference on sugar to the level at which it stood before the duty was reduced last year. These preferences would operate with effect from 1st July and cost £1,470,000 this year, and £1,720,000 for the full year.

DEBT REPAYMENTS.

In the course of his speech the Chancellor mentioned that the duty on hops was subject to the Dominion preferential rebate of one-third, and remarked that the Budget did not include provision for Inter-Allied Debt repayments to Britain, but he was budgeting for nine and a half millions sterling from Germany, whereas twelve millions were received under this head yesterday.

MR. SNOWDEN RESERVES HIS THUNDER.

Brief speeches Mr. by were made Philip Snowden, and Mr. Lloyd George, in which the former reserved his thunder for protective duties especially the Mckenna Duties which he declared the Labour Party would repeal at the first opportunity. (Opposition cheers). As regards Imperial Preference, the Ex-Chancellor did not oppose rebates, which were not of a protective character but Mr. Churchill's duties were protective, and consequently invited strenuous opposition.

Mr. Lloyd George also regretted the revival of a controversial issue, but was generally congratulatory pending a closer examination of the proposals.

RESOLUTIONS AGREED TO.

The Commons agreed to all Budget Resolutions.

NEW DUTIES ON IMPORTED SILK.

GOOD FOR THE WORKLESS.

LONDON, April 20.

Interviewed by Reuter the Secretary of the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland welcomed the proposed new duties on imported silk whereby forty per cent. more workers would be employed in the silk industry.—Reuter.

TO YIELD £4,000,000 IN CURRENT YEAR.

LONDON, Apl. 28.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Churchill announced that the new Revenue from the duty on silk would produce four million sterling for the current year, and seven million sterling for the full year. Natural, artificial and semi-manufactured silk would be taxed on the scale and not *ad valorem* but made-up silk must be taxed *ad valorem*. The basic rate of the silk duty would be four shillings per pound on raw silk.—Reuter.

TO COME IN FORCE ON JULY 1.

The silk duties will come into operation with effect from July 1st.

A COUNTERVAILING DUTY.

He stated that in case of artificial silk, a countervailing duty was necessary on a very large volume of home production, but in calculating the countervailing duties he had deliberately given certain advantage to the home producer in view of the fact that the duty might lead to a certain decline in consumption.—Reuter.

REDUCTION IN INCOME TAX.

LONDON, Apl. 28.

Mr. Churchill announced that in the House of Commons [illegible]

tax payer allowed to deduct one-sixth instead of one-tenth of his earned income. The latter concession was equal to six pence off the standard rate. The Chncellor of Exchequer then announced a reduction in the super-tax.—Reuter.

BRITISH EXPORT AND IMPORT OF GOLD.

PROHIBITION TO CEASE ON DEC. 31.

LONDON, April 28.

Mr. Churchill in his budget speech announced that the Gold and Silver export Control Act 1920, which prohibited the export and import of gold, would be allowed to lapse on 31st December next but a general license would be given to the Bank of England to export gold bullion from to-day,

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Who presented the British Budget on Tuesday.

pending the formal lapsing of the 1920 Act.—Reuter.

FREE GOLD MARKET IN BRITAIN.

AMERICA'S HELP TO BANK OF ENGLAND.

NEW YORK. Apl. 28.

The Federal Reserve Bank has arranged with other banks to place 200 million dollars worth of gold at the disposal of the Bank of England, if desired, in connection with the establishment of a free gold market in Britain. It is understood that a further million will be supplied by Messrs. Morgans.—Reuter.

EFFECT ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET.

LONDON, April 28.

Mr. Churchill's statement was reflected on the Foreign Exchange market to-day. There was an appreciation of the sterling on the New York dollar and the rate closed at 4/83¼, bringing the purchasing value of the pound to 19s. 10½d. Reuter's Special.

RISE IN STERLING IN NEW YORK.

RECORD BOUND IN ALL BRITISH SECURITIES.

NEW YORK, April 28.

The sterling advanced 7/8th cents to 4/82-7/8 which is the new high record since 1915.

New York.—All British securities bounded upwards mostly reaching record levels, upon the announcement of the restoration of the gold standard. The sterling marked 4/83-7/8.1Reuter's Special.

AMPLIFICATION OF MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

The following is the amplification of Mr. Churchill's Budget speech:—

Mr. Churchill was loudly cheered on rising to deliver his Budget speech. He paid a tribute to the careful and scrupulous finance of Mr. Snowden, and pointed out that the realised surplus of £3,569,000 was remarkably close to the budget forecast of £4,024,000. Spirits and tobacco had brought two millions below the estimate but the revenue under beer increased million. (Cheers and laughters). The remission of the sugar duty fully reached the consumer, but the remission of the tea duty was almost entirely extinguished by higher prices. Inland revenue duties showed a surplus over the estimates of £6,816,000. The surplus was devoted to the redemption of [illegible]

THE "WEEPING" MAHARAJAH.

(Continued from page 9.)

special jury: Messrs. R. P. Jiwanji, D. R. D. Sethna, D. B. Karani, R. D. Morarji, A. Ezva, A. S. Tyabji, G. S. Nicholl, G. P. Pocock, P. B. Billimoria and D. N. Mirza. Mr. Ruttonsey D. Morarji was foreman of the jury.

His lordship at the outset said that in regard to the statement made by Mumtaz Begum to the Police it was not in the interest of justice to hand over the copies of same to the defence.

CROSS-EXAMINATION CONTINUES.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Vellinker, Mumtaz Begum said when the men put their heads into the car neither witness nor Bawla did say anything. When the man was dragging her she screamed, neither did she anything when she was struck with a knife. She did not say "why you are beating me". She did not know what Bawla did when the man seized her; nor did she know what Mathew did. There was no passer-by at that time. She did not see any motors either passing that way. The second time she was near the lamp at the back of the car. The other car was standing near the lamp and behind her car. When she was lifted out and she screamed then the "sabloks" stopped their car. She did not know in whose car they drove to the hospital, but their man was driving it, and her head was covered with blood. Sergt. Watkins spoke to Bawla in English and she could not understand what he was speaking. They passed their flat at the Islam Club on their way to the hospital and Ahmed the cleaner was dropped there. They then went to the hospital and Bawla and she were taken to the same room, but she did not know whether the first accused was also brought there. She did not notice pointing at her, she did not hear him mentioning her name at the time, although at the time of making the will she heard her name mentioned.

OUT FOR SHOOTING.

On one or two occasions she did go out shooting. She did not learn the use of fire-arms; she did not shoot at all, but she simply went there to see the sight. When she was living with her mother Bawla gave her an allowance of Rs. 1,000, and subsequently whatever she wanted was given her, in the way of good clothing and no money. She were a pardah except when she went out. Bawla's mother liked her presence there in the flat. Because the Indore people were after her she was never allowed to go out alone. She got more luxury from Bawla than when she was at Indore. At Indore her mother and father lived in a State bungalow and they had no car given them. She had sent a petition to the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar while she was there, and not to the Maharaja. She personally had never given a sealed cover to Sadoo Huzuria. Her father wrote out the letter and gave it to Sadoo for Zakaulla.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. JINNAH.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jinnah, Mumtaz Begum said, about five years ago she went to England and since her return she was living with the Maharaja in Bombay for about 15 days. She might have been in Bombay in June 1923 and they were living at Nappean Sea Road in a separate bungalow. Sule, Balubhava and other C. I. D. officers used to sleep there and there were also two or three maids there.

There were also Haribhai, Shanker Rao and some two men, together with her mother and step-father. Her father knew that she wanted to escape before going to Bombay, but she did not try to regain her freedom. Her mother told her that very day that her father was ordered to leave for Indore on the day he had come to Bombay. Her reason for escaping was not because she did not get sufficient food and clothing, but because of her child's death.

Did you inform the Maharaja while you were at Bhanpura that you were not willing to live with him?

The Maharaja himself told me that I could go wherever I liked.

She had mad petitions to the Commissioner of Police Bombay and the Viceroy and she made up her mind while she was on her way to Munsorie to escape. The letter to the Commissioner was written a day or two before leaving Bhanpura and after the Maharaja had told her to go wherever she liked.

Then why did you write this letter to the Commissioner? He was in the habit of making such statements; he had made such statements once or twice before.

She went away at once when she got an opportunity. She did not try to go away, or make preparations for it, because the Maharaja was not sincere. She was going to Mussoorie, but if the Maharaja had changed his mind and asked her to go back to Indore she had made up her mind to go to Rutlam and then come down to Bombay. No doubt, she was ordered to Mussoorie, but she did not know whether the Maharaja would change his mind. She could go to Delhi straight from Bhanpura, but if she had been ordered to go to Indore, she would have got down at Rutlam and come to Bombay.

Mr. Jinnah told the court that one had not to go Rutlam for going to Indore.

The Advocate-General said one had to go to Rutlam for going to Indore.

Superintendent Fuller knew her whole history ever since her name was changed and she went to England. She made the statement to Superintendent Fuller on pain of death—her life was threatened. She had wired to the Commissioner that arrangements should be made at Rutlam to protect them. She had only those things with her which she had at Bhanpura.

You stated in your letter that the Maharaja of Indore kept back ornaments worth Rs. 50 lakhs given to your grandmother by Ranjitsingh?—That is true.

What did you take there?—Ornaments which were given to me as presents.

She was given ornaments—four or five pieces at the time of the Yuvaraja's marriage. It was not a fact that because her mother, her step-father and she conspired together to take away those jewelleries which were given for her use that they started these proceedings.

Mr. Jinnah then read out telegrams exchanged by the Maharaja with the witness. To the request inviting her to go back to Indore, the witness wired: "My health not well. Please inform health immediately Kamlabai Saheb."

She was not in purdah before she went to Indore. She used to go before people and sing to them, and after she became the mistress of the Maharaja she became a purdah lady and continued to be so at Bombay. She sang at Nagpore once before Hazrat Tujuddin Sahib, and before none else. It was not a fact that her parents wanted her to go back to Indore and that she wanted to do so on certain terms. She knew accused No. 9 at Indore, when he was married. She could not give even a rough idea as to how many years ago it was. Phanse was married at Shiva Palace.

Did you tell anyone at Indore that you left Indore because Shanker Rao was molesting you? —Yes, I told this to the Maharaja.

That Shanker Rao had evil intentions?—He had evil intentions.

Shanker Rao made formal proposals to you?—Yes.

To whom did you convey that?—I stated this to Zakaulla and also to Sadoo.

RE-EXAMINATION.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General witness said the Maharaja told her not to take all her jewellery to Bhanpura because they were going for shikar. By "pain of death" she meant that Shanker Rao and Gulamally threatened her with death. She once went to the race course at Poona with Bawla.

Were you quite happy with Bawla?—Yes.

After you had been with Bawla, had you any intention to leave him at any time?—No.

You know Mr. Nariman, pleader?—Yes. Mr. Nariman got up here and witness identified him.

Did you consult him and take his legal advice?—Yes.

She consulted Mr. Nariman to seek protection against the warrants issued from Indore, even when she was with Bawla.

What did you tell M'. Nariman?—Mr. Nariman will tell you himself. You are willing to say that?—Yes.

What did you tell Mr. Nariman?—The Maharaja of Indore was going to issue a warrant against me. I spoke to Bawla and Mr. Nariman was sent for.

She gave a Vakalatanma to Mr. Nariman.

When you were with Bawla at Bombay were you at any time willing to go to Indore?—Never.

She knew Anjanibai at Amritsar and at Bombay. At Madanpura Anjanibai came with Shanker Rao's wife. They both asked witness to write a letter to the Maharaja exculpating Shanker Rao, but she refused to write one. They asked her to write a letter to the Maharaja in her own hand, but she refused to do so.

"FEMALE CHILD KILLED."

You said in your cross-examination that after delivery you were not willing to stay at Indore?—The reason is this. A female child was born to me and the nurse killed the child.

Mr. Jinnah objected to this, as the insinuation was that the child had been killed. They had been given no opportunity to refutte the statement. Their case was that a child was still-born and it was buried, and perhaps she did not know about it at the time.

The Advocate-General said he had not the slightest intention of making any such insinuation.

MR. NARIMAN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman examined by the Advocate-General said he was taken to Islam Club by Bawla and he saw Mumtaz Begum. He had no objection to tell him all he had been told. She gave a short history from the time she left for Indore till the time she left. Particularly she wanted him to protect her against the extradition warant which was issued against her. She said persistent efforts were made to take her back to Indore and she had sent petitions to the Viceroy and others. She came to Bombay because she was not safe at Amritsar. She wanted herself to be protected particularly as Sri Ram had been extradited to Indore and sentenced there. She was so keen that she said she would rather commit suicide than go back to Indore. She said not to spare any money, engage the best counsel, and even engage Mr. Jinnah. (Laughter). He took materials to Dastoor and Company for preparing a petition.

To Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the witness said the conversation was not all through in Bawla's presence. He wanted to see the lady personally and that was why he saw Mumtaz. Bawla did not give all particulars; it was the lady who gave. It was only that morning that he came to know that he would be called and asked to give evidence.

To Mr. Vellinker witness said he was watching the proceedings on Mumtaz Begum's behalf and he was paid for it. He was contemplating a petition to the Viceroy about this matter. He had presented his bill to Bawla, but he died before paying it. He never kept any books of account and he intended to charge for the interview. He expected to be paid by Bawla. He had no fee book.

To Mr. Jinnah he said he had no account books, but he paid what he was asked to pay by the Income tax Collector. He paid what was demanded, and when it was not more than what was due he paid. He did not offer to pay them more, if he was charged less.

His assistance in this matter was of a legal character and not of a watchman or protecter. He was a legal watchman in fact. The main thing was to prevent her being sent to Indore. He was asked to take whatever steps were necessary and not for the purpose of petitioning the Police Commissioner alone. She made a very consistent statement and she spoke for more than half-an-hour. She remembered most of what she said; he remembered the most important things. She was very much disturbed because an extradition warrant was issued against her. She said if she were taken back to Indore her death was certain, and that she would rather commit suicide. He paid a tribute to Bawla in the Municipal Corporation and did it again now. They were colleagues on the Corporation, but he could not say that he was a great friend.

AFTER LUNCH.

After the lunch interval Mahomed Ali, the step-father of Mumtaz Begum, gave evidence.

In reply to the Advocate-General Mahomedali said he was a race-punter at the present time and before that he owned a stable, and even before that he was in the 3rd Madras Lancers. About four years ago he married Vazir Begum, and he had gone to Indore, with her and her mother. Mumtaz was in the palace; he stayed there for two or three days and he was ordered to go away afterwards. He went to Bhanpura with his daughter, wife and Sule and others. The Maharaja was there at the time. The petition shown was written by him at the instance of Mumtaz Begum. Mumtaz had a tiff with the Maharaja and he asked her to go anywhere she liked; she was afraid that she would be imprisoned. The reason of writing to the Commissioner at Delhi was that she should get some Police assistance at Delhi in case the Indore people created any disturbance at Delhi while Mumtaz was getting down there. There were many persons with Mumtaz in the train on her way to Mussorie. She asked him to send a telegram to the Commissioner of Police Delhi and another to the Viceroy. That was done. When the train arrived at Delhi at about 8-30 p.m. he got down there and saw a railway Police Inspector and he told him all that happened. He then saw Mumtaz bringing down her luggage and he also helped her in doing that. Sule of course created a row and they went to the Police station in the station yard. They both made statements to the Police there and they were asked to go anywhere they liked and they went to Amritsar. They left Delhi the same night and reached Amritsar on March 23. They went to the house of one Maharak Ali. Witness was a native of Madras, while Mumtaz and her mother belonged to Amritsar. One Baba Patawan came to them there; he was in the State Service when Mumtaz was there first. Mumtaz told him that she was dissatisfied with her treatment there. He knew Sadoo and one Zakaulla. Zakaulla told him that Maharaja was "weeping" and that he was unhappy and that Mumtaz should go there. She refused to go to Indore at all and Zakaulla left them in a fit of anger after saying that he would take her in any way he liked, if she did not go, under the orders of the Maharaja. Mumtaz did not go to Indore. She sent a petition to the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, and it was delivered personally by her. The second petition was taken to the Deputy Commissioner and the latter said he would not record it. They took precautions at Amritsar by engaging two Gurkhas when Zakaulla gave them threats. They then went to Nagpur, and thence to Bombay. They were told by their pleader to go to Bombay and inform the police there as they knew their history from the beginning.

At Versova they lived for about 15 days and came thence to Madanpura. He saw Bawla at Rangari Chawl, who was introduced by Allabux. They then went to Sleater Road. At Tardeo Club Mumtaz was living at night and used to return in the morning. After they had gone to Amritsar Mumtaz was living at Tardeo Club with Bawla. They were told that if they did not go to Indore they would be killed. Sir Gopaldas told them not to go to Indore, but to Khandan and accordingly he went there. One Atmaram Singh met them at Khandwa and he was an A. D. C. of the Maharaja. From Khandwa they came to Bombay on a Wednesday and the following Monday the murder took place. He heard of the murder at 4 p.m. on the following day. Witness went directly to Fuller and the latter sent him to Gamdevi Police Station. He was asked to go away, but witness said he was afraid to go away and that he would stay there. The following day he was arrested. While at Amritsar Vazir Begum got a letter written to Mumtaz, put it in an envelope and addressed it to Bawla. He was arrested and was in Police custody for about 28 days.

Mr. Sen Gupta refused to cross-examine the witness.

IGNORANT OF CHARGE.

In reply to Mr. Vellinker Mahomed Ali said he did not know on what charge he was arrested. He did not ask the Magistrate on what charge he was put up. He was remanded to Police custody for 14 days and witness readily submitted to the order. He did not know the charges against him. He had gone to the Police Station for police protection and was not curious to know the charges against him. He did not know that he was suspected of attempting to murder Bawla and he had neither heard nor seen any remark that Bawla suspected him. Bawla might have made a statement before death implicating the witness but he did not know of it.

By race punter he meant that he marked some horses and staked money on them and he always won. He could prove that. At the last Bombay races out of ten races he had pointed out eight horses won. He did it for his own benefit and he always gained. He earned as much as was necessary for his requirements; sometimes he did not go to the course for a year. He was offered a job of assistant handicapper at the W. I. T. C. at Rs. 500 per month, but he refused it.

The father of Mumtaz Begum died many years ago when she was a child. At Indore they lived near the Malwa mills and their allowance from the State was nothing; he used to pay for his own as well as Vazir Begum's boarding. He had no motor car given to him by the State. It was not a fact that he was getting allowance of Rs. 200; perhaps Vazir Begum might have been getting it. It was false that Vazir Begum was getting Rs. 400 to 450 per month latterly. After Mumtaz was delivered of a child he did not go to live with her at the palace. He had sent telegrams to the Maharaja from Amritsar at the instance of Mumtaz. The Maharaja had asked them to go wherever they liked and they, therefore, went to Amritsar and he wired to him that according to orders they had arrived at Amritsar.

He had got a reply from the Maharaja's servant, but he did not remember the contents. Mumtaz had only read in the first standard, only and knew very little to write; she knows Balbodh, however. They had got their pleader at Amritsar to send two or three telegrams at Mussoorie. They asked Lachman Singh pleader not to send any more telegrams to the Maharaja, as they suspected that he had joined Zakaulla, Sadooji and others and they went to Sir Gopal Bhandari. The Dewan of Indore had asked him to come to Indore but witness told him not to do so. Witness told Lachman Singh that he would not accompany him to Indore, and that as Indore people were coming to him, the witness would not give him any more work. Three or four days after they had arrived at Amritsar, Sadoo first came to them. Mumtaz told Sadhoo at the time that Shanker Rao was not looking at her with good intentions and that as the Maharaja had asked her to go away she had come there. Sadoo did not bring any letter, but told them that the Maharaja wanted her at Indore. Beharilal was about 45 to 50 years. Subsequent to the introduction of Beharilal witness came to know that he was a writer at Indore. The letter was written at the instance of their pleader, and it contained false statements to save their necks. Sir Gopaldas told them that if they pretended to be on good terms with the Maharaja they would be safe, otherwise they would be killed by the badmashes at Amritsar and therefore they wrote that letter to the Maharaja. The statement in the letter that on hearing that the health of the Maharaja was not good they were dejected was not true. (Laughter). They did not mean the statement in the letter "May God restore you to health". (Laughter). It was not true that Kamalabai intended to write the letter, but she wrote it under advice. Mahomed Kader Sharif was witness's son by his first wife and he had been to see Sriram.

Prior to the Maharaja's going to England witness had written a letter asking for an interview and Mumtaz and her mother did not know anything. If they read the letter, they would find what it contained. If they would send for the letter he would tell them its contents, for he had only a faint idea about the contents. He did not write to the Maharaja for the purpose of placing all the facts before him in connection with the whole matter. They wanted to tell the Maharaja that his people were after them, that they wanted to kill them, and they wanted to tell him to dissuade his people from doing it and they would then prostrate themselves before him and inform him that Mumtaz was in a good place and was not going out for singing or dancing purposes.

At this stage, the Court adjourned till 11.30 a.m. to-day.

SIR P. THYAGARAYA CHETTY

DEATH OF MADRAS NON-BRAHMIN LEADER.

MADRAS, April 28.

Sir Thyagaraya Chetty leader of the non-Brahmin movement who had been suffering from carbuncle for the past week died at 9-45 p.m. to-day at the age of 73.—A. P.

JAMADAR CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

POONA, April 28.

Mr. A. C. Wild, Sessions Judge, Poona, to-day delivered judgment in the case in which a school girl named Miss Maud Richards aged 16 charged a Jemadar of 3/16 Punjabis named Meher Singh with assault and trespass with intent to outrage her modesty. From the evidence it appears that the young lady was standing at her door in East Street a dusk on the evening of 26th November last when the accused came up to her and caught hold of her hands. Miss Richards ran into the house when it is alleged the accused followed her and again caught her by the hands. She then called out to her mother who rushed in and seeing the accused pushed him and he fell down and cut his eye against the corner of a piano. A British soldier who was passing and a neighbour attracted by the cries for help came up and prevented the accused from getting away on his cycle. A little later the police arrested the accused and charged him on the lady's complaint before the cantonment Magistrate. Jemadar Meher Singh claiming the benefit of Section 443 C. P. C. the case was transferred to sessions. Three Indian assessors after retiring for a short time gave it as their opinion that the accused was not guilty of attempting to outrage the modesty of the young lady but entered the house to get a drink. The judge agreeing with the verdict acquitted the accused.—A. P.

ENGLAND RETURNS TO GOLD STANDARD.

(Continued from previous page.)

the nominal Deadweight Debt decreased from £7,680 to £7,646 millions during the financial year. It was the most important policy that the debt repayment should continue. The floating debt was reduced by 32½ and the External Debt by 4 millions. Savings certificates produced 32 millions gross, showing a net increase of nearly three millions. Savings bank deposits increased by eleven millions, and the interest on the National Debt was reduced, in five years, by over seventy millions a year. The rate of Government borrowing had fallen from 6½ to 4½ per cent. enabling the most profitable conversion operations.

Much larger operations of this sort were pending from which the taxpayer would realise important savings. The new Sinking Fund would be increased to fifty millions. The Capital value of War Pensions liability was now 760 millions and the annual charge 67 millions, compared with over a thousand millions and over 110 millions respectively after the war.

RETURN TO GOLD STANDARD.

Announcing the return to the gold standard, Mr. Churchill said, such a return was a long-settled policy of the country. Only the question had been most difficult and most delicate one of how and when. The report of the Chamberlain Committee on the subject had convinced Government which intended to follow the Committee's recommendations in every respect. Mr. Churchill emphasised this was the most favourable moment for a return to the gold standard in view of the political and economic stability on both sides of the Atlantic. It was unnecessary to adopt the gold coinage. He appealed to all classes to continue to use notes. He would introduce a Bill providing that until otherwise provided by the proclamation the Bank of England and Treasury notes be convertible into gold, only at the option of the Bank of England, and the right of tendering bullion at the mint to be coined be confined, in the future legally to the Bank of England, which would be obliged to sell gold bullion in amounts of not less than four hundred fine ounces in exchange for a legal tender at a fixed price of £77 shillings 10½ pence per standard ounce.

Further steps recommended by the Committee for example the amalgamation of the Bank of England and the Treasury notes would be deferred as the Committee has recommended until we had sufficient experience of the working of a free International gold market on the gold reserve of approximately 150 millions sterling. When Government decided to return to the gold standard many months ago, the Treasury began discreetly to accumulate dollars and had now accumulated the whole of 166 million dollars required for June-December payments of the American debt, and all our other American Debt obligations this year. Finally, although he believed we were strong enough to achieve this important change from our own resources, he had arranged, as a further protection, to obtain if required, credits in the United States of not less than 300 million dollars, with a possible expansion if necessary.

BRITAIN NOT MOVING ALONE.

Government in returning to the gold standard were not moving alone. The United States and Germany were either on or related to the international gold exchange and Sweden was on the gold exchange. Austria and Hungary were already based on gold or sterling which was not equivalent to gold. He had reason to know that Holland and the Dutch Indies, very important factors in the world's fortunes, would act simultaneously with Britain, to-day. As far as the Dominions were concerned there would be complete unity of action. Canada was already on the gold standard, and South Africa had notified her intention to revert to the gold standard from July 1st (?). Australia and New Zealand were abolishing restrictions on the export of gold from to-day. (Cheers). He believed that the establishment of this great area of a common arrangement would facilitate the revival of international and inter-Imperial trade.

He estimated expenditure for 1925 at £799,400,000, and the revenue at 826 millions, and the surplus at 26,600,000. He estimated the expenditure at £9,400,000 over last year's budget and £3,700,000 over the actual expenditure of last year. The disappointing result was due to the rapid political changes during the last three years not conductive to economy, and his inability searchingly to scrutinise the estimates. The cabinet had agreed to establish a Standing Committee of the Cabinet to overhaul the recurrent expenditure in addition to the Treasury's annual scrutiny. We ought to aim at a net reduction in the Supply Expenditure of not less than ten millions a year. He believed that revenue would steadily expand, and resolute efforts would enable an yearly mitigation of the heavy burden of taxation. He pointed out that last year's remissions of taxation meant a progressive loss of the revenue of 14 millions and anticipated a gradual and slow improvement of trade, but he did not feel justified in budgeting for any substantial expension of trade.

INCREASE IN DEATH DUTIES.

The rates of death duties, excepting small and largest estimates, would be increased yielding £4,500,000 in the present year and ten millions in the full year. Besides the new duties on certain luxuries and hops, there would be a small additional duty on imported beer to countervail the tax on the home brewer. The Mckenna duties would produce £1,600,000 this year, and three millions in the full year. The cost of the ordinary income-tax reduction would be three millions for this year and seven and a half millions for the full year. The reduction of the super-tax would cost £7,600,000 for this year, and twenty millions for the full year. The compulsory pension insurance scheme would affect fifteen million people. Employers and workers would each contribute at the rate of four pence for each man, and two pence for each woman. The scheme would operate, in successive stages, beginning on 4th January 1926. The State's ultimate capital liability was estimated at 750 million sterling. The scheme would cover virtually the whole area of the wage-earning population.

He referred to the prolongation of the span of life which with the rapid increase in the population of the Victorian times, would have an effect of the increasing payments of old-age pensions to sixty millions annually in fifty years, compared with 27 millions as at present. the new proposals aimed ultimately at placing the whole fund on a self-supporting basis by mans of a progressive increase in various contributions.

He explained that widows of insured men would receive ten shillings weekly, plus five shillings for the eldest child and three shillings for others. The existing widows of men insured previous to the Act would receive similar benefits, but only until youngest child reached 14, while orphans would receive seven-and-six pence. Others whom the scheme would affect were 200,000 widowed mothers and 380,000 children.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Proceeding, Mr. Churchill said that all qualified insured persons after 1928 would draw ten shillings weekly at the age of sixty-five, regardless of their private means. Uninsured persons would be eligible for a pension at 70 years. The scheme would also relieve restrictions regarding their means. By allowing a rebate on one-sixth of the earned incomes instead of one-tenth, as at present incomes under a thousand sterling would benefit approximately six pence and smaller incomes much more.

In conclusion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that making allowance for remissions of taxation the budget was balanced with a revenue of £801,060,000 and an expenditure of £799,400,000 reserving a surplus of £1,660,000 for contingencies.

The Chancellor was warmly cheered when he sat down after peroration, emphasising the non-class and non-party nature of his proposals aiming at the apportioning of the burdens proportionately to the ascent on the ladder of wealth, liberating the production of new wealth from the shackles of taxation and promoting contentment and stability to make Britain truly a home of all its people.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, April 29.

The Budget has been subjected to the most searching analyses with the result that criticisms range from the "Daily Graphic's" "Brighter Britain Budget" to the uncompromising condemnation of the "Daily Express" which refers to it as a bad budget burdening industry through an insurance scheme which is intolerable in the present trade depression and bemoans a six penny reduction in income-tax. The boldness and originality is generally recognised together with the brilliance of Mr. Churchill's speech.

The "Financial Times" says: "It is a good budget and healthy tonic for all. The restoration of free gold market will bring far more permanent good than any possible temporary inconvenience. It is the best thing possible in the interests of British credit and prestige."

The "Times" says: "Mr. Churchill has wisely rejected all quack remedies advocated for the relief of what still is a serious financial and economic position. Like his predecessor Mr. Churchill adheres firmly to steady repayment of our debts."

The "Daily News" says: "The far-reaching and elaborate insurance project is of supreme importance on the constructive side and requires the closest scrutiny on the financial and administrative sides. It must strongly appeal to the working classes. The Budget's general financial structure is broad-based on the best British traditions."

The "Financial News" says: "Throughout the note of fiscal changes introduced there is one confidence namely that the Budget should help industry and trade."

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—"The main features of the Budget will be very welcome to the vast body of people who are obliged to earn their living but not satisfactory as our expenses are rising again."

The "Daily Mail" says:—"Ambitious budget. Serious liabilities have been assumed. We must watch vigilantly and see that promised economies in our grossly inflated expenditure are made."

The "Morning Post" says:—"Mr. Churchill's past has not prevented him from imposing imperial preferences at present. The danger of neglecting them has been shown by the recent alarming announcement from South Africa.

The "Daily Herald" says:—"The well-to-do are relieved by the reduction in income tax while the workers have to bear an additional weekly expense for insurance; also beer will cost more".—Reuter.

NINE WONDER WORKERS.
WHO IS WHO.
Know thyselves "Motorists" "Who is Who"
They are all nine in number "Who's is Who"
They are wonders for the Motor age "Who is Who"
Know they are exclusive of Seven Day's Wonders Now!
Anxious thou art to exchange Motors Old for New.
RANE LTD
(Prop.)
Enquire Messrs. EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES
W "AUTOWORKS" or Phone "22475".

THE CHARKA IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

Courtesy:—Illustrated London News.

Life on Tristan da Cunha, "Britain's loneliest island" far out in the South Atlantic, 1,500 miles from Cape Town, and still further from South America on the other side, has been vividly described by the Rev. Martyn Rogers, the missionary who reached Southampton a few weeks ago, with his wife and child, on his return from a three-years' residence on the island. "When we arrived," he said, the people were suffering from lack of food, and before we left we had lived fifteen months on potatoes and meat. The 140 inhabitants went without meat so that we could have it, and existed on potatoes and fish. They have signed a petition to the King to send an annual mail, and I am going to present this to the Government." At present the island is cut off from the world for two years at a time, though formerly a war-ship arrived regularly every year. Mr. Rogers describes the islanders as "very lovable, peaceable and law-abiding. There is no nursing or medical assistance. They live in stone houses with a roof of tufts of grass, and several of the older houses have been boarded with beams from wrecked ships. The women are very clever at knitting and spinning. They will work for you by exchanging service for food. They will even barter their own children, for sometimes they suffer terribly from starvation."

The picture on the left shows a girl plying the spinning wheel, while that on the right shows a busy group of women engaged in carding wool.

BOMBAY CONVENTION SAMITY.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas addressed a public meeting at China Baug on Monday evening when the Bombay Convention Sabha was organised.

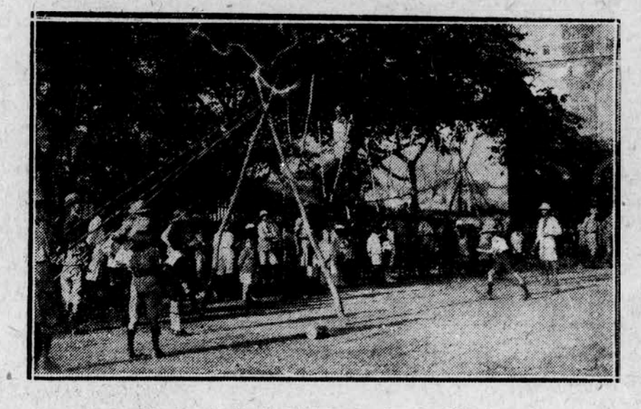
TO MAKE BABY FAT.

Courtesy:—*Illustrierte Blatt.*

A Bremen tobacconist has discovered that a certain vitamin added to tobacco can produce wonderful results.

ST. MICHAEL HIGH SCHOOL (MAHIM) PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad amongst the boys of St. Michael High School, Mahim where he presided at the annual prize distribution ceremony.



"Crossing the Monkey Bridge"—drill display by the School scouts.

A DISTINGUISHED HUNGARIAN

Courtesy:—*Prague Presse.*

COUNT KAROLYI.

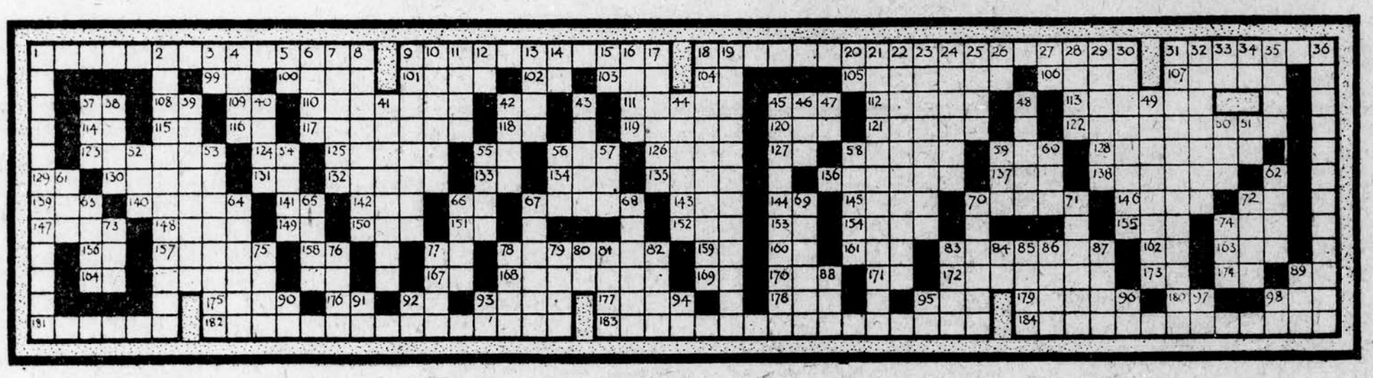
Ex-president of the Hungarian Republic who recently published his memoirs which raised great controversial issues.

"CHRONICLE" CROSS-WORD COMPETITION. "SWARAJ"

Rs. 300/-

TO

WIN



1st prize Rs. 150
2nd prize Rs. 75
3 prizes of Rs. 25 each 75
Total .. 300

CLUES

("ab."=abbreviated. "mxd."=mixed. "sym."=symbol. "revd."=reversed. "coll."=colloquial. "init."=initials. "lat."=Latin.)

DIRECTIONS.

In each white space has to be given single letter. These letters read across from left to right, must make up the words indicated in the horizontal clues. The letters, read downwards, must make up words suggested by the vertical clues. A black square shows where a word begins or ends. Dotted place is to be taken as black. For example No. 1 word will have 14 letters as a horizontal word and 12 letters as a vertical word No. 3 is a vertical word of 21 letters meaning "Expression of hesitancy" and so on.

Cash prizes worth Rs. 300 divided as follows:

1st prize	Rs. 150
2nd prize	Rs. 75
3 prizes of Rs.25 each	Rs. 75
Tota	Rs. 300

are offered for correct solutions of our cross-word puzzles to be opened on the day following the close of entries. If no correct solutions are received the nearest will receive the prizes in order.

Only entries made on the diagram accompanied with 26 coupons of different numbers published elsewhere in this issue will be considered. There is no limit of entries. Each person may submit as many as he chooses but, of course, accompanied with the full complement of coupons.

ENTRIES CLOSE 30TH JUNE 1925.

The Editor's decision is always final and legally binding.

To avoid delay and misplacement all communications must be marked in front of cover thus:—

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTALS:

1. What every Swarajists wants soon.
9. Fortresses.
15. Apparatuses combining the polariscope with the spectroscope (omit letter "i.")
31. A rare metal found in certain yttrium minerals.
37. For example (Lat. init.)
42. A degree (init.)
45. Propose (coll.)
55. Ecclesiastical degree (init.)
56. That which goes in the horse's mouth.
58. Stone or earthenware vessel.
59. Summit.
66. Same as 118.
67. Distinguished.
72. Branch of artillery (init.)
74. Drink made from juniper berries.
79. Brings forth young.
77. Auxiliary verb.
78. Plant's sharp point.
83. Deportment.
89. Fall (Scotch.)
92. War Office (init.)
93. Seagirt land.
95. Everyone.
98. A track left by a wheel.
99. Same as 33 vertical.
100. A medicinal plant.
101. An equal.
102. A kind of engineer (init.)
103. Moisture.
104. Interjection.
105. Point of moon's orbit at which it is nearest the earth.
106. Buddhist tumulus for preservation of ancient relics.
107. To stretch out for (revd.)
108. What Mahatma Gandhi is (ab.)
109. Same as 108.
110. Imaginary, fanciful.
111. Woman mentioned in the book of "Ruth."
112. (Medicinally) chilliness with contraction of the skin. Stiffening of the body.
113. A knob or ball.
114. Same as 33 vertical.
115. Tellurium (sym.)
116. Interjection calling attention.
117. A permit.
118. Auxiliary verb.
119. Track.
120. Term applied to the high notes in music
121. Fire (Lat.)
122. Feet made up of three long syllables and one short.
123. Frightens. Gives notice of danger.
124. Junior military rank (ab.)
125. Part of "Carte-blanche."
126. River in Central Italy, flowing past Florence.
127. Same as 55 horizontal.

HORIZONTALS (*continued*):

128. Vitrified substances chiefly applied to the surface of metals. Used for decorating.
129. Crow's call (curtailed.)
130. Break out.
131. Preposition.
132. Having lived a longer time.
133. Diphthong.
134. Consumed.
135. Gay plumaged birds.
136. First six letters of "Phonograph" (mxd)
137. Single in number.
138. A continent.
139. A short poem.
140. Stage player.
141. One of H. M.'s services (init.)
142. Name of well-known soap for washing woollens, etc.
143. Gladstone's (or Naoraji's) nickname (init. mxd.)
144. Same as 33 vertical.
145. Last four vowels (mxd.)
146. Bulk.
147. Labyrinth.
148. To weary.
149. Nay.
150. Last three letters of man's daily article of clothing.
151. Of. (French.)
152. First three letters of a famous forest in Essex.
153. Same as 3 vertical.
154. Symbol of the Christian religion (third letter omitted).
155. Brought (ab.)
156. Opposite to left (ab.)
157. Famous billiard player.
158. Medico (ab.)
159. Royal title (init.)
160. A man's name (ab.)
161. Was seated.
162. First two letters of Moses's brother's name.
163. Metal as it comes from the mine.
164. A kind of electrical current (init.)
167. A preposition.
168. Brings forward by way of proof
169. Silicon. (sym.)
170. Take one's seat.
171. Caesium (sym.)
172. A virulent poison.
173. Name of annual motor races in the Isle of Man (init.)
174. Same as 151.
175. A small bird like a robin (revd.)
176. God willing (Lat. init.)
177. An image.
178. A New Zealand parrot that kills sheep.
179. Boy's name (curtailed.)
180. Second and third letters of a musical instrument to be found in practically all well-to-do homes.

HORIZONTALS (*continued*):

181. Prophetesses. Certain women mentioned in ancient mythology.
182. Ornaments extravagantly formed, containing animals, plants, etc., not really existing.
183. Adverb appertaining to the system which explains mythology as growing out of real history.
184. Oyster culture.

VERTICALS:

1. Failings.
2. Impediments.
3. Expression of hesitancy.
4. Headstrong.
5. A degree (init.)
6. Twelfth month of Jewish civil year and sixth of the ecclesiastical.
7. A warning.
8. One of the temples of the aborigines of Central America, remains of which are chiefly found in Mexico.
9. A lengthy preacher.
10. The stoker of a glass-works furnace.
11. Girl's name.
12. Alternative.
13. Chick peas.
14. Pronoun.
15. Limited (ab.)
16. Indentation.
17. Meaning the same as 1 horizontal.
18. Pupae of insects which undergo only semimetamorphosis.
19. To reason calmly and wisely.
20. Dominican ecclesiastical title (init.)
21. Around the thorax.
22. Followers of Origen.
23. Wooden.
24. Ready to go.
25. End of "wanderers."
26. Selenium (sym.)
27. A well-known non-alcoholic drink made from capsicums.
28. Bishop of Rome.
29. Epic poem.
30. Half numb.
31. Appertaining to an appliance for shewing temperatures automatically by the expansion of substances.
32. Obscuration of heavenly body by the interposition of another (last three letters mxd.)
33. Academy degree (init.)
34. Auxiliary verb.
35. The rainbow.
36. Position of a governing mother.
37. Period of time.
38. Strong wind.
39. Alluring.
40. To raise one end.
41. Lasts for a very long time (Shakespearean word).

VERTICALS (*continued*).

42. Commanded.
43. Stale, uninteresting.
44. Term applied to oars generally.
45. Famous pianist.
46. Obsolete.
47. Pint (ab.)
48. Town in Italy, in province of Novara.
49. Where the Ark rested (two words, first one ab.)
50. End of "mantle."
51. End of "Danes."
52. Academy degree (init.)
53. Raging.
54. Rent (as cloth.)
55. Lady.
56. Body of lawyers.
57. Beverage.
58. Spectacles (coll).
59. One of the extremities of the foot.
60. Instrument for writing.
61. Girl's name.
62. Sound in mind.
63. Biblical name.
64. One who takes away by force.
65. A knot.
66. Eastern port of call.
67. Bands round the waist.
68. The stinking badger of Java.
69. Bodies of armed men.
70. Annually.
71. A short run at full speed.
72. To bribe.
73. And the rest. (Lat. ab.)
74. Jehovah.
75. A cruel Caesar.
76. Bolshevists. (coll.)
77. A favour granted.
78. A license.
79. Certain dates in the ancient Roman calendar.
80. Copper (sym.)
81. A title (init.)
82. Stocking (revd.)
83. Public walk.
84. The poles (init.)
85. Same as 75.
86. Seaport at mouth of Maritza river, Turkey.
87. Mark left by a wound.
88. Native-bred pony.
89. Short fine hair of certain animals (as the hare.)
90. Weight (ab.)
91. Which see (Lat. init. revd.)
92. Pronoun.
93. Auxiliary verb.
94. French article (masculine).
95. Aluminium (sym.)
96. Same as 94.
97. Gold (sym.)
98. Ruthenium (sym.)

DHARWAR LETTER.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BOARD AFFAIRS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Dharwar, April 25.

The Navashakti (weekly) was a nationalist journal in Karnatak until very recently. Its suspension on account of the financial breakdown may eventually end in the same for good unless of course something turns up, or the English-knowing public of Karnatak lend succour to its crippled existence. One cannot view its closing down without a tear for its past services as the organ of the newly-awakened Karnatak.

There is an unusual lull in the proceedings in regard to the Congress work. Except for a few workers like Sjt. Hanumantarao Koujalgi of Bijapur there is no madness as such for the Congress programme laid down at Belgaum. The number of Congress members in Karnatak increases at a snail's pace, and public workers of former years have all resumed their normal professions. The Gandhi Seva Sangh with its considerable funds is lying idle. Even the Congress Reception Committee's accounts are not yet over and the K. P. C. C. is anything but warm in pushing on the Congress franchise.

THE 'DHARWAR PATRIOT.'

A few days ago a short summary of the appeal issued over the signatures of prominent Karnatak leaders calling upon the people to render pecuniary help to Mr. Anantrao Dabade, appeared in the 'Chronicle.' Unfortunately, this appeal has come in for a little of bitter criticism in the vernacular press or in private conversations all through the province. There is a feeling all round, that the leaders had been betrayed into the awares in giving him too high a praise. However no one wishes that Mr. Dabhade should not get the help which he surely deserves to some extent.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BOARD.

In accordance with the powers conferred upon the Municipality in regard to compulsory primary education, a new School Board has been constituted by the Municipal Council. Mr. V. B. Joshi, Retired Educational Inspector whose pension has been stopped on account of his sympathy and participation in Congress affairs during the "riot" days squeezed himself through into the Board much to the chagrin and dislike of the Lingayat party which holds the reins of the Municipality in its hands at present. Mr. Joshi was elected as the educational expert on the Board. Now, it seems, he has become a thorough undesirable' there, as unmeaning and party attacks on him appear in the Lingayat press. Surely, Mr. Joshi will have a trying time during his tenure of the membership of the Board especially in his very old days.

Another scandal about the newly elected School Board is regarding the election of a head-mistress of a municipal girls-school, to the membership of the Board. Under the rules of the election, such a person would be disqualified from becoming an elected member of the Board. But the Board including her has proceeded even to elect the Chairman of the Board. Here is a piece of administration to be set aright.

The Dharwar Marathas should have presented an address to the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav on Thursday last. But, owing to his indisposition, it seems, the function was reduced to presenting only "pan-supari" to him, at the station, when he directly proceeded to Haveri in connection with the Co-operative Conference, without halting at Dharwar. He has promised, however, to come in June especially to receive the address!

The Dharwar Marathas celebrate to-day, the Shiva-Jayanti. Sports, lectures and a procession have been arranged for the occasion.

ARE YOU DOING YOUR DUTY TO YOUR CHILDREN BY KEEPING THEM IN BOMBAY'S CROWDED STREETS?

WOULDN'T THEY BE HAPPIER AND HEALTHIER IN THE GARDEN SUBURB?

LET OUR REPRESENTATIVE CALL AND TELL YOU ALL ABOUT

THE STATE AIDED BUILDING SCHEME.

Plots are available at CHEMBUR GARDEN SUBURB (Rs. 3 to 4 per square yard), KHAR MODEL SUBURB (Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 6-8 per square yard with a few at higher rates), KIROL NORTH GARDEN ESTATE (Ghatkopar) (Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 6-8 per square yard), DANDA SEASIDE ESTATE (Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10 per square yard) and CHAPEL ROAD BANDRA Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 6-8 per square yard.)

OUR CHEMBUR ESTATE OFFICE IS OPEN FOR YOUR INSPECTION FROM 10 A. M. TO 5 P. M. (S. T.)
Send for Illustrated booklets costing annas three for Schemes 1, 2 & 3 separately and a combined for 4 and 5 at annas five. Printed plans showing plots in each scheme separately can be had on payment of a rupee.

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Development Department : Old Custom House Yard, Fort, BOMBAY.

The conducted inspection for Chembur Garden Suburb is on Saturday morning in each week leaving Bori Bunder at 8-45 A. M. (S. T.)
MAPS ON 330 FEET SCALE PRINTED IN COLOURS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE GREATER PART OF SALSETTE. Price Rs. 2/- per sheet. ALSO MAPS ON 40 FEET SCALE FOR BANDRA AND PALI HILL. Price uncoloured Rs. 1/8 and coloured Rs. 2/- per sheet.

N. B.—When writing for booklets and plans please state what particular booklet and plan you are in need of. Illustrated booklet of AMBARNATH INDUSTRIAL AREA cost annas seven only.

Economic & Financial Review

GOLD STANDARD.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Some of the London papers are fond of starting canards during what is known as the 'silly season' to while away its tedium and to create some excitement in the public which may be good both for driving away the public lethargy and increasing their circulation or at least keeping it up. We are at present similarly situated. There is a lull in the political atmosphere and there is a pleasant cessation of inter-communal riots while there is no more exciting event before the public eye than one unfortunate criminal case. Different people therefore busy themselves with different activities according to their peculiar bent of mind. Some lash themselves into a mood of dejection and pessimism over the condition of the textile industry at present, while some are apprehensive with regard to the fate of the Congress membership. Several happy themselves with weaving dreams and phantasies as to the outcome of Birkenhead-Reading *pourparlers*. Only a few remember perhaps that the Finance Member of the Government of India preceded His Excellency Lord Reading by a week and was one of those who were present at the Victoria Station to give "a rousing reception" to him. There is scope here for indulging in some pleasant fancies of our own, for while on very slender foundation or no foundation at all the political future of this country is settled this way or that way by arm-chair politicians and in editorial sanctums, there is no reason why humbler individuals interested in trade and industries should not also indulge in fancies of their own. The question which is said to engage the mind of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer to the exclusion perhaps of other questions is said to be reversion for the United Kingdom to the Gold Standard. Negotiations have been going on between America and England for the last few months and partisans of the Gold Standard and their opponents are now putting forward their respective cases. It is said that the question of the Gold Standard arose over an invitation to the Committee to appoint three of its members to take part in the discussion of the Mixed Committee for the study of the economic crisis (set up by the League and labour organisation) in so far as it has particular reference to financial and monetary questions. The Committee took the occasion to express its opinion that nothing was more likely to be helpful to the economic recovery of the world than the return to an effective Gold or Gold Exchange Standard at least in those countries which have succeeded in stabilising their currencies. This in itself appears little more than a repetition of the recommendations made at the Genoa Conference viz. that the achievement by each country of stability in the value of its currency is the essential pre-requisite of reconstruction. What was at that time merely a pious wish has now become very different. The advance towards stability has been remarkable in the last year or two. Austria, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Finland Esthonia, Poland, Lithuania, Latavaia, Danzig and Jugo-slovia have, according to the Geneva correspondent of "The Economist", achieved it and to a great extent from a budget point of view France and Belgium. Several of these countries have adopted new parities and the resolution of the Financial Committee may well be interpreted as a recommendation to other countries to do likewise. As matters stand thus, the whole world looks naturally to Great Britain to fall in with the line and to maintain her financial leadership by reverting to the Gold Standard system. The presence of the Finance Member of the Government of India in England at such a juncture is quite opportune even supposing it was quite unpremeditated. It goes without saying that no changes in the financial or currency policy of this country which they happen to be Chairman or through other channels open to them. The League of Nations Financial Committee recently concluded a session at Geneva and it is said that the question of the Gold Standard arose over an invitation to the Committee to appoint three of its members to take part in the discussion of the Mixed Committee for the study of the economic crisis (set up by the League and labour organisation) in so far as it has particular reference to financial and monetary questions. The Committee took the occasion to express its opinion that nothing was more likely to be helpful to the economic recovery of the world than the return to an effective Gold or Gold Exchange Standard at least in those countries which have succeeded in stabilising their currencies. 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No immediate adoption of the Gold Standard can be expected for this land, but the appointment of a Commission which was promised at the last Delhi session can be expected to be hastened on and the personnel can be expected to be fixed up according to the decision which His Majesty's Government may arrive at regarding the adoption of the Gold Standard.

POSTAL SAVINGS.

There is a very interesting comparison between Postal savings of Japan and the American Postal savings given by Mr. Jones, Chief Financial and Investment Division of the American Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Deposits in the American Postal Savings Banks organised in 1911, reached the maximum, $157,276,322 in 1920. Since then deposits have declined, amounting to $133,305,416 on December 31, 1924—a slight increase, however, over the 1923 figures. On June 30th last there were 412,584 depositors, with an average deposit of $321. A number of causes have been assigned for the decline, among them the low rate of interest paid (2 per cent), the growing policy of marketing industrial bonds and stocks among small investors, the generally high average of returns on such securities, and the decline in America's floating population. On the other hand, Japanese Postal Savings have steadily increased. At the end of March 1915, deposits of 191,504,182 yen were held for 11,987,864 depositors. In 1922, a total of 25,807,084 depositors and 923,676,671 yen was reported. The average amount per depositor increased during this time from 15.99 to 35.98 yen. The total deposits on November 30, 1924, reached 1,163,000,000 yen. The popularity of postal savings in Japan has made the deposit bureau of the Department of Finance a powerful asset in the Japanese financial system. As compared with these figures of the U. S. A. and Japanese postal savings banks, the figures of Indian postal savings are interesting. The total number of depositors at the end of the official year 1923-24 was 20,89,314 depositors and the balance in the savings banks was Rs. 24,78,83,100. At the present rate of exchange the Japanese deposits come to about Rs. 145 crores as compared with the above Rs. 24 crores of deposits in the Indian savings banks. The American savings banks show deposits at the present rate of exchange roughly Rs. 36,65 lakhs. While the average deposit in the United States was Rs. 88½ and the Japanese age was Rs. 118. This means that while the number of small depositors in Japan is much more than in India the average depositor is much richer in the United States than in India. The number of depositors, however, in Japan was 25,807,084 while the number in India is only 20,89,314 which again shows that a much larger proportion of the population in Japan has come to appreciate the benefit of banking and the desirability of investments in savings banks.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Insurance, Banking and Shipping are the very foundation of modern trade and industries. India has practically no shipping and very little of banking. We have however, got recently a quite a good number of insurance companies, but unfortunately these insurance companies are not patronised to as much extent as it is possible and desirable by industries and trade. The Government of India have not unfortunately got a system of recording statistics of fire insurance and it would not be possible without such statistics to compare with premia earned by Indian insurance companies those given away to foreign insurance companies. This is also a form of economic drain which must be running into crores of rupees even for one presidency so commercial and industrial as the Bombay Presidency. A friend gives a rough estimate of different commodities which are ordinarily insured. Thus he puts down piecegoods at Rs. 60 crores, cotton 75 crores, cotton mills 62 crores, jute mills 40 crores. These are, as I have said, but rough estimates of the value of commodities on which ordinary insurance is taken and yet it will be seen that the insurance premium will go up into a colossal figure on these commodities. Over and above these commodities there are several other commodities also like grains and seeds, etc. on which there must be a heavy insurance taken. There are also shops, godowns, buildings residential buildings etc. which are not taken into consideration. Then there are big properties belonging to Government, Railways, Port Trust, Municipalities, etc. and big factories other than cotton and jute mills on all of which insurance is taken. The attention of the commercial and industrial communities must have been drawn to these colossal figures ere long and they cannot but think that this is a field of business which India can very well monopolise for herself. Unfortunately, even with the growth of Indian insurance companies they have not been able to secure all the Indian business. There are certain difficulties which are indirectly put up by Banks and other institutions which refuse to recognise certain Indian insurance companies no matter how respectable and financially stable they may be. There is also a prejudice in some quarters that Indian companies, which they happen to be Chairman or through other channels open to them. The League of Nations Financial Committee recently concluded a session at Geneva and it is said that the question of the Gold Standard arose over an invitation to the Committee to appoint three of its members to take part in the discussion of the Mixed Committee for the study of the economic crisis (set up by the League and labour organisation) in so far as it has particular reference to financial and monetary questions. 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It goes without saying that no changes in the financial or currency policy of this country will be made without the cordial sympathy of the Imperial Government and Sir Basil Blackett, though he has declared himself in favour more or less of a gold exchange standard, will be in a position to know the currents of financial and trade opinions in the United Kingdom and to enlighten similarly the Imperial Government, the British Cabinet and the London financial authorities, with regard to the exact situation in this country. No immediate adoption of the Gold Standard can be expected for this land, but the appointment of a Commission which was promised at the last Delhi session can be expected to be hastened on and the personnel can be expected to be fixed up according to the decision which His Majesty's Government may arrive at regarding the adoption of the Gold Standard.

POSTAL SAVINGS.

There is a very interesting comparison between Postal savings of Japan and the American Postal savings given by Mr. Jones, Chief Financial and Investment Division of the American Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Deposits in the American Postal Savings Banks organised in 1911, reached the maximum, $157,276,322 in 1920. Since then deposits have declined, amounting to $133,305,416 on December 31, 1924—a slight increase, however, over the 1923 figures. On June 30th last there were 412,584 depositors, with an average deposit of $321. A number of causes have been assigned for the decline, among them the low rate of interest paid (2 per cent), the growing policy of marketing industrial bonds and stocks among small investors, the generally high average of returns on such securities, and the decline in America's floating population. On the other hand, Japanese Postal Savings have steadily increased. At the end of March 1915, deposits of 191,504,182 yen were held for 11,987,864 depositors. In 1922, a total of 25,807,084 depositors and 923,676,671 yen was reported. The average amount per depositor increased during this time from 15.99 to 35.98 yen. The total deposits on November 30, 1924, reached 1,163,000,000 yen. The popularity of postal savings in Japan has made the deposit bureau of the Department of Finance a powerful asset in the Japanese financial system. As compared with these figures of the U. S. A. and Japanese postal savings banks, the figures of Indian postal savings are interesting. The total number of depositors at the end of the official year 1923-24 was 20,89,314 depositors and the balance in the savings banks was Rs. 24,78,83,100. At the present rate of exchange the Japanese deposits come to about Rs. 145 crores as compared with the above Rs. 24 crores of deposits in the Indian savings banks. The American savings banks show deposits at the present rate of exchange roughly Rs. 36,65 lakhs. While the average deposit in the United States was Rs. 88½ and the Japanese age was Rs. 118. This means that while the number of small depositors in Japan is much more than in India the average depositor is much richer in the United States than in India. The number of depositors, however, in Japan was 25,807,084 while the number in India is only 20,89,314 which again shows that a much larger proportion of the population in Japan has come to appreciate the benefit of banking and the desirability of investments in savings banks.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Insurance, Banking and Shipping are the very foundation of modern trade and industries. India has practically no shipping and very little of banking. We have however, got recently a quite a good number of insurance companies, but unfortunately these insurance companies are not patronised to as much extent as it is possible and desirable by industries and trade. The Government of India have not unfortunately got a system of recording statistics of fire insurance and it would not be possible without such statistics to compare with premia earned by Indian insurance companies those given away to foreign insurance companies. This is also a form of economic drain which must be running into crores of rupees even for one presidency so commercial and industrial as the Bombay Presidency. A friend gives a rough estimate of different commodities which are ordinarily insured. Thus he puts down piecegoods at Rs. 60 crores, cotton 75 crores, cotton mills 62 crores, jute mills 40 crores. These are, as I have said, but rough estimates of the value of commodities on which ordinary insurance is taken and yet it will be seen that the insurance premium will go up into a colossal figure on these commodities. Over and above these commodities there are several other commodities also like grains and seeds, etc. on which there must be a heavy insurance taken. There are also shops, godowns, buildings residential buildings etc. which are not taken into consideration. Then there are big properties belonging to Government, Railways, Port Trust, Municipalities, etc. and big factories other than cotton and jute mills on all of which insurance is taken. The attention of the commercial and industrial communities must have been drawn to these colossal figures ere long and they cannot but think that this is a field of business which India can very well monopolise for herself. Unfortunately, even with the growth of Indian insurance companies they have not been able to secure all the Indian business. There are certain difficulties which are indirectly put up by Banks and other institutions which refuse to recognise certain Indian insurance companies no matter how respectable and financially stable they may be. There is also a prejudice in some quarters that Indian companies, which happen to be Indian, cannot have that efficiency, straight-forwardness and honesty in their dealings. Surely, by this time several Indian insurance companies have shown by their records that they too are as much above suspicion as any first class British insurance or Colonial insuance companies and the Indian businessman or industrialist cannot do better than support and help in cementing this one foundation of national greatness by placing his business only with Indian insurance Companies.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. Stark, an Anglo-Indian leader, in a letter to the Daily Press of Calcutta, has written strongly about the unemployment of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. There would be no cause for complaint or protest if that letter rested satisfied with mainly pointing out the unemployment problem and appealing to the Government and the public to relieve it. Mr. Stark, however, goes further and appears to artribute the unemployment among Europeans and Anglo-Indians to the so-called Indianising process going on in this country and also insinuates that there is no unemployment of very little of it among Indian middle classes. Both these inferences and deductions are entirely wrong and misleading. Every one knows the pace at which the policy of Indianisation is going on and then too if a few jobs here are given to Indians some other jobs will be found for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in some other part of the country. If these Europeans and Anglo-Indians find themselves out of employment it must be due to the retrenchment policy adopted everywhere and the consequent dismissal of the staff going on. Indians find themselves in much the same, if not worse, position and Mr. Stark would not have written what he has if he had been sitting in any Bombay office and been receiving calls from at least half a dozen youngmen and elderly men every day who have been rendered utterly destitute and cannot find any avocation to support them and their families. Mr. Stark says "this is not said to rake up ill-feeling but truth must not be burked". The whole letter written as it is with a particular bias and misleading as it is in its inferences and insinuations is calculated to rake up racial bitterness at a time when what the country requires is freedom from racial animosity and bitterness and ill-feeling. The causes for the present unemployment both among Europeans and Anglo-Indians and Indians are much deeper than what Mr. Stark conceives them to be and Indians are as much anxious for the solution of the present unemployment problem as the community to which Mr. Stark belongs. In fact, when Sir A. C. Chatterjee, the then Member of the Government of India, remarked in an off-hand manner that there was no unemployment in this country, he was strongly attacked by the whole of the Indian Press. Europeans and Anglo-Indians are largely employed in Railways and joint stock companies a majority of which are Indian shareholders. When will men like Mr. Stark come to realise that the fight of Indians for Indianisation is based upon principles and not directed against individual men and women of a particular race? Indians have as much sympathy with unemployed Europeans and Anglo-Indians as they expect the latter have with the Indian middle classes in their present unemployment and Mr. Stark would have better used his energies in organising a concerted movement of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in fighting against the growth of unemployment and finding out remedies for the same rather than in fomenting racial feeling and attributing the unemployment to causes which have nothing to do with it.

PERSIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

In the last week of the month of March the ceremony of laying the foundation of a wireless station at the Qajaria Palace, Tehran, was performed when the Rais-ul-Wuzara, all the members of the Cabinet, prominent merchants and other notables of the city were present. The Russian ambassador was also present the Prime Minister in his short speech dwelt on the cordial relations that existed between Persia and Russia, while Abdula Riza Khan, who is in charge of the Department of Industries, also spoke at length on the advantages that have accrued from this invention of wireless telegraphy. After the ceremony was over tea and sherbet were served.

Mozaffar-ul-Mulk has been appointed the Governor of Qizwin.

A Persian paper says:—

"It transpires that Lord Curzon has passed away. It is hoped the Near Eastern countries will feel comfortable by the time another Lord Curzon does not appear on the scene.

An economic conference was held in the same week at the house of Ali Akbar, when Aga Ibrahim Khalil Khan delivered a speech on the economic conditions of his country and laid emphasis on the necessity of creating new avenues of activity and work for the nation. In conclusion he appealed to those present to do their best to aleviate the condition of the peoples and to compel their representatives at the Mejlis to move in the matter. The Conference lasted for more than an hour.—"Watan."

Madras, April 28:—Miss Easton, an American lady missionary (Independent Mission) who arrived in Madras yesterday morning by the Calcutta Mail had an attack of cholera on the way and was removed to the General Hospital on her arrival where she died.

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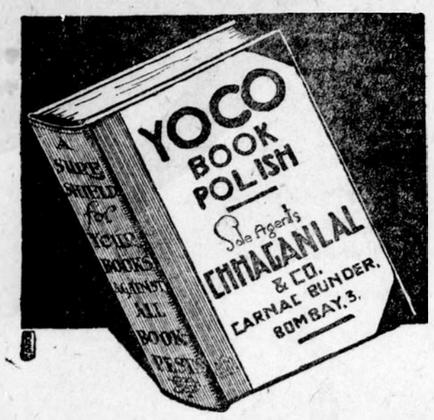
(CONTINUED FROM SATURDAY.)



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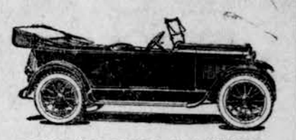

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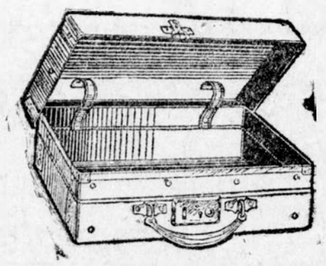

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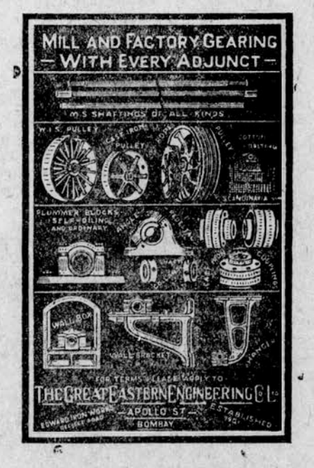

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from page 8.)

pared to carry obstruction to its "logical clusion" but promises to be the first man propose obstructive methods as soon as finds the country so prepared. He does tell us how he is going to prepare the untry to carry things to their "logical clusion." That is perhaps not his busi- and might well be left to others. We concerned here only with the confusion ideas involved in Mr. Jinnah's dictum hat he is thinking of is not mere obs- uction but Civil Disobedience and yet he unable to bear with Mr. Patel when he the expression. As a matter of fact Jinnah has made no new discovery and hat he means is thus expressed in clearer more precise language in the very programme of the Swaraj Party:—

"That whilst fully accepting Civil Dis- dience as a legitimate weapon which st be used and applied *when the country prepared and the occasion demands*, it Swaraj Party) recognises that such Dis- dience can only be based on the obli- tion to obey a higher law, and determines at the application of Civil Disobedience st depend on the vivid realization of such by the people of the country and the itude of the bureaucracy with regard to h realization; that in the opinion of the rty *the country is not at present ready such Civil Disobedience* but that in the rse of the work of this Party according the programme which is hereinafter set t this Party would conceive it to be its ty *whenever occasion would arise* to re- rt to such Civil Disobedience *as the cir- stances may then demand*."

vil Disobediance.

The extracts I have given above will rly show the distinction drawn by the rty between Non-co-operation in general d the particular phase of it called Civil obedience. Non-co-operation is very uch the same thing as obstruction but very act of non-co-operation or obstruction es not amount to Civil Disobedience which deed is the culminating point of all non- operation and obstruction. The Swaraj rty aimed at reaching this point by a ady and increasing application of the rinciple so as gradually to charge the po- ical atmosphere with a spirit of resis- ance as a necessary preliminary to embark actual Civil Disobedience. It therefore cided to begin at once with non-co-opera- on the rational lines indicated in the gramme and to keep Civil Disobedience reserve till such time as the conditions aking it possible were fulfilled. These rinciples had at one time the full concur- nt of Mr. Jinnah who has more than once imed to have had a hand in the drafting the original programme of the Swaraj rty. It is therefore all the more regret- ble that he should mix up together the tinct stages indicated by obstruction and ivil Disobedience respectively.

Another part of the Swarajist program- s very much misquoted and misapplied is e one which refers to "a policy of uni- m, continuous and consistent obstruc- n." The clause in question runs thus in original programme.

"If the demands are not granted to the tisfaction of the Party, *occasion will then ise*, for the elected members belonging to Party to adopt a policy of uniform, ntinuous and consistent obstruction with- the Councils with a view to *make Gov- ment through the Councils* impossible t before adopting such a policy the re- sentatives of the Party in the Councils ll, if necessary, strengthen themselves by aining an express mandate of the elec- ate in this behalf."

It will be observed that the policy refer- d to was not to be adopted automatically soon as the demands were rejected by the vernment. Three distinct stages are e clearly indicated:—

(a) There was no occasion for obstruction non-co-operation of anny kind before the mands were made and till after reasona- time had been allowed to the Govern- t for their acceptance.

(b) The occasion to adopt the policy uld first arise after the Government re- d to accept the demands; but

(c) Even after the occasion had arisen might be necessary to obtain an express date of the electorates in that behalf.

It is quite obvious that a policy of niform, continuous and consistent obs- ction" could not finally be determined n before the results of the general elec- s which were to be held under the new were known. It was therefore stat- that "detailed instructions in this be- half will be given by the Party after the ections are over." Another point which ould be borne in mind in this connection that it was not the object to make all Government impossible but to make "Gov- rnment through the Councils impossible," or in other words to compel the Government to carry on by veto if it persisted in dis- regarding the wishes of the Councils.

Obstruction In Councils.

As is well-known it was only at the end of September 1923 that the Special Con- gress at Delhi by a compromise between the two wings of the Congress permitted Coun- cil entry to those who desired it. The elections manifesto of the Swaraj Party was issued on the 14th October, 1923 barely a month and a half before the election. The precise issue on which the elections were to be contested was thus stated in the mani- festo:—

"In the published programme the im- mediate objective of the Party is stated to be "the speedy attainment of full dominion status" which is explained to mean "the right to frame a constitution adopting such machinery and system as are most suited to the conditions of the country and the genius of the people..... It is evi- dent that before the old order of things can give place to the new the authors of the new order must have an effective control of the old. In other words, as a necessary preliminary to the right to frame their own constitution of Swaraj the people of India must obtain an effective control of the existing machinery and the system of Gov- ernment. To remove all doubts and spe- culation in the matter the Swaraj Party therefore declares that it will contest the forthcoming elections on the broad basis of the incontestable right of the people to se- cure such effective control. It will not con- cern itself with trivial reforms in the va- rious departments of the administration to be obtained by the grace of the Govern- ment but will insist on a transference of the power to effect the necessary reforms from the bureaucracy to the people themselves."

Enough has been said in the preceding articles to show the nature of obstruction set up by the Swarajists in the Assembly and it is confidently stated that nothing will be found in it which is not referable to the principles enunciated in the manifesto.

It will be remembered that the Congress while permitting Council entry declined to run the elections or allow the use of its funds for the purpose. Starting as it did under a heavy handicap the success achiev- ed by the Party was marvellous but with the exception of the Central Provinces a clear majority could not be secured in the Councils and the Assembly. A meeting of the General Council of the Party held dur- ing the Congress week at Cocanada care- fully surveyed the position and in view of the results of the elections issued general instructions to the Swarajist members of all the Legislature in the country. One of those instructions was:—

"In the event of the Government refus- ing to entertain the said demand or after agreeing to do so offering terms which are not acceptable it shall be the duty of the members of the Party to resort to a policy of uniform, continuous and consistent obs- truction with a view to make Government through the Councils impossible. Such obs- truction should be offered on all occasions when the members of the Party by them- selves or by joining any other Party or group of members of the Assembly or a Pro- vincial Council are in a position to defeat the Government."

It is thus clear that the "uniform, con- tinuous and consistent obstructions "could only be followed in the Central Provinces. In the Assembly and the other Provincial Councils the Swarajists could not resort to such obstruction unless by joining any other Party or group of member they were in a position to defeat the Government.

In his anxiety to make out that the Swa- rajists have not adhered to a definite policy or programme Mr. Jinnah says that the Swarajists' "original policy and programme when they entered the Assembly was Non- co-operation and wholesale obstruction. That was abandoned within a few weeks after they entered the Assembly." This as will be seen from the extracts I have given above was the very reverse of the real fact The Swarajists entered the Assembly with a distinct warning against a resort to whole- sale obstruction unless they commanded a majority by joining some other party or group. A nebulous group of individual members joined them for certain purposes very far removed from wholesale obstruc- tion. They did not therefore adopt that policy for a day and *a fortiori* could not abandon what they had never adopted. But in putting forward the demand and in their subsequent action during the first Delhi Session of the present Assembly they strictly adhered to the spirit and the letter of their constitution and the instructions issued thereunder. I can understand an honest difference of opinion on the policy and programme of the Swaraj Party but for any one to say that no settled policy was followed shows either an utter ignorance of the principles accepted by the Party or a perversity of the mind which refuses to accept patent facts.

I have endeavoured in this article to ex- plain the policy and programme of the Swaraj Party as originally conceived. The action taken under that policy and program- me during the first session of the present Assembly has been sufficiently described in the preceding articles to enable the reader to judge for himself whether that action was not fully justified in the circumstances by the constitution of the Party. The Simla session of 1924 began with certain changes in the programme which must be left over for the next article.

SWARAJIST WORK IN ASSEMBLY.

MR. ABHYANKER'S SURVEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, April 29.

At a largely attended meeting held here last night with Dr. Khare in the chair Mr. M. V. Abhyanker M. L. A. spoke at great length over the achievements of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly. The speaker thought the separation from the so-called Independents was almost inevitable and that opposition to bureaucratic rule of which his party stood could be only effec- tive so long the Swaraj Party had retained its individuality and did not accept loaves and fishes of office. Mr. Abhyanker con- gratulated Pandit Motilal Nehru on his masterly survey of the work of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly and thought it was a matter of great relief that 5/6th of the members from C. P., except the ever-changing Dr. Gour, had remained faithful to the Swaraj Party. People should with open eyes watch the doing of their agents in the legislatures and his Party expects that they will return them in an overwhelming majority to enable them to fight for Swaraj without any impediment at the hands of the socalled Independents or Liberals.

To a question as to why the Swarajists had gone in the Government lobby over the supreme court resolution which went along with the Swarajists who thought that such a court if established would entail an additional litigation and judges appointed by Government of India were susceptible to be innuenced by the political atmosphere round about them.

While concluding the day's proceedings the president briefly alluded to the great allurements to which some of the Swarajists had almost fallen victims in the local coun- cil and expressed the hope that electors will never allow their representatives to break away from their solemn pledges and accept ministerships.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, April 29.

At a meeting held on the 22nd inst., at Andheri, the members of the Bombay Suburban District Local Board proceeded to elect their President and Vice-President.

There were two candidates competing for the Presidentship—Mr. E. F. Gomes, the late President and Mr. S. S. Naik a newly elected member who is also one of the most energetic and useful members of the Bandra Municipality. It was, therefore, very satisfactory that Mr. Naik defeated his rival (by 6 votes against 5).

The contest for the Vice-Presidentship be- tween Messrs. G. M. Gracias and T. W. D'Almeida resulted in favour of the latter.

Thursday (April 23) was reserved for the election of the Special Members of the new- ly constituted School Board of the Bombay Suburban District Local Board.

The following members were elected:—

Prof. Raphael Almeida (Educationist).
Mrs. B. D'Monte (Woman's Seat).
Mr. Shantaram Patil (Backward Classes).
Mr. Ismael Cassumbhoy (Mahomedans).
Mr. E. Gomes and Mr. Bathena (Munici- palities).

The Seats reserved for Notified Areas and depressed classes are still vacant.

The election of the General Members of the New School Board took place on the following day and resulted in the election of Messrs. Rebello, Naik, Pardi and Gracias all members of the District Local Board.

TRAMWAY HALTING STATION CHANGES.

Mr. S. L. Silam, a member of the Corpora- tion, has given notice of the following motions to be moved by him at the May meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

BOMBAY, April 29.

To the Secretary, the Municipal Corporation Bombay.

Dear Sir:—Please take notice that at the May meeting of the Corporation, I shall move:

(1) That the President of the Corporation be requested to address the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., draw- ing their attention to the many recent changes that have been made in the number of halting stations of the Tram Cars which have caused great inconvenience to the travelling public and with a view to remove the great dissatis- faction among the public to restore the old ar- rangements except in very special cases.

(2) That the attention of the Tramways Company be drawn particularly to the serious discontent which has been caused among the public by the uncalled for removal of the two old halting stations, viz., one at Foras Road where it meets with Sukhlaji Street, and the other opposite the Northbrook Garden and the Municipal Stables to inconvenient points and to request that the old halting stations be re- stored without any avoidable delay.—Yours etc.,

(Sd.) S. L. SILAM.

ECONOMIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

METHOD OF COLLECTING ECONOMIC DATA.

MADRAS, April 28.

Four witnesses were examined before the Economic Enquiry Committee which began its sitting to-day. Mr. Hilson, Director of Agriculture deposed in the course of written evidence that these son and crop reports and the estimates of area and yield of crops were fairly accurate so far as the Madras Pre- sidency was concerned. As regards the agricultural statistics figures of final areas under cross were generally correct. There were, however, two exceptions. Crop areas were not recorded in much detail in perma- nently settled tracts and dry crops were often sown mixed in the same field, especially in the Deccan, and areas under each crop could not be easily ascertained. Regarding the normal field per acre in Madras he said it had been based not only on results of crop cutting experiments but on other considera- tions also. Normal yield per acre was as- sumed to be identical with an average yield over a large number of years the average yield in any year being equal to the total yield. A more thorough comparison over a number of years was in contemplation. But it was abruptly put an end to by the abol- ition of the rail borne trade returns which alone furnished the information available on inland movement of crops. If the complica- tion of these was revived and if they were published in the form recommended by the Rail Borne Statistics Committee in Madras they would be of immense use to the Govern- ment, Commercial Community and the Student of economy. Regarding the estimate of villag accountants on the outturn, wit- ness said that leaving a margin for pessi- mism which generally characterised these officials they were entirely reliable.

Next witness examined was Mr. L. B. Green, Deputy Director of Industries. He said that for the purpose of collecting econo- mic data the provinces should be sub- divided into tracts possessed of more or less similar economic characteristics. Classifica- tion suggested by Mr. K. L. Datta seemed to be preferable so far as the Madras Pre- sidency was concerned. What witness felt was required was more detailed information than at present available. In regard to the mineral resources of the Presidency if statistics of prduction were required for all industrial establishments compulsory powers of obtaining information would be necessary while statistics of more important statistics were annually prepared. Any such attempt in respect of minor industries would be difficult and of doubtful value.

Other two witnesses examined were Mr. De Souza, Director of Industries, Mysore, and Mr. Hayavadan Rao, Editor of the Mysore Economic Journal. The former explained the working of the system of industries in Mysore and the method adopted in collecting statistics and the latter deposed that the existing statistics were meagre and statistical survey relating to the economic progress on an economic basis was urgently necessary.

The Committee then rose for the day. —A. P.

P. AND O. DIVIDEND.

LONDON, April 29.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navi- gation Company has declared an interim dividend of twelve per cent. free of tax.— Reuter.

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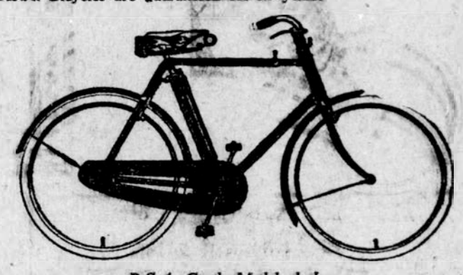

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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a break- down. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in conection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accor- dance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system After the completion of my mission there I reach- ed home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advetised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormouly vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal
1 box of pills	1-8.	expenses, i e, As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God I would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appre- ciation. I thank you thousands of times.

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is the result of the harmonious working of sound human organs. One weak organ upsets the harmony and results in ill-health. In RADIOSAN—the latest and greatest result of Medical Research—is provided a means of restoring full energy and vitality to the whole organs of the human body, ensuring their harmonious work- ing and bestowing on the user a feeling of abounding health, strength and—

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RADIOSAN purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses the system of all impurities without purging, builds up new brain, nerve and muscle cells, without danger of reaction or after depression which so often follow the so-called tonics. It is nature's great defence against disease, and as such is the finest of all treatments for:—

NEURASTHENIA	PROSTRATION
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RIZA KHAN.

PERSIA'S STRONG MAN.

Mr. Robert Machray writes in the "Fortnightly Review" of April:—

In Riza Khan, her Premier, whose story may well be classed among the romances of our period, Persia has at last found a strong man, who may prove to be her saviour and able to give back to her something, at any rate, of her former place of pride among the nations. In the ever-mysterious East it is the unexpected that most frequently happens. Yet it is not the first time in her long and often splendid history that Persia has had the good fortune to be delivered from anarchy and imminent dissolution by one of the least apparently, of her sons in a way that could not have been foreseen. There is the instance, only two centuries ago, of Nadir Kuli, th peasant cattle-boy of Korasan, who made himself Shah, successfully fought the Russians and the Turks, and after victorious campaigns in Afghanistan and Bokhara invaded India, captured Delhi, and carried off the Koh-i-noor and the Peacock Throne. His military genius raised Persia from the depths that had threatened to overwhelm her, and made her mighty in Asia once more. Such vast adventurous enterprises as those of Nadir Shah are scarcely open to any Persian today. The field is closely restricted on all sides, but Persia herself, the ancient land of her poets, remains to be saved, renewed, and revitalised. During the last three or four years there has been an astonishing military revival, with a remarkable return to national confidence and solidarity, and it is due to Riza Khan.

Few people outside Persia, and probably not a great many even in Persia, had heard of Riza Khan before his descent on Tehran in February 1921, when, at the head of the Cossack Division, he carried out the "coup d'etat" which placed the Seyyid Zia-u-Din in power. Since then he has been the most prominent man in the country; he is, in fact, the Government, and now he is challenging the Shah. Though has made and unmade its Governments; not quite of such lowly birth as the great Nadir Shah, his origin is humble. His family belongs to the smaller "bourgeois," composed of inferior clerks in Government service, petty tradesmen and the like, but he has the distinction of being included among those Persian families which repatriated themselves from Caucasia after it had passed into the possession of Russia. He was born near Saradh Kouh, and the mountains of the province of Mazanderan, and he has the virility and the courage of the highlander. About 48 years of age, he is of fair height, and his general appearance and address are typically Persian. He has had very little education, but he has strength of will and character, with moods that vary according to his having or not having had his smoke of opium. A true Oriental, he has an infinite capacity for not saying what is in his mind, if that seems best to him, but he can be direct enough on occasion. What is not in doubt is his military capacity.

When Riza Kuli was fifteen he joined the Persian Army as a private, and he has shared in all its wars, or rather taken part in all its scraps during the last thirty years. By his industry, energy, and military aptitude, to say nothing of his capacity for intrigue, he has risen from the ranks to be Commander-in Chief and Dictator from private to Premier. At the time of Zia-u-Din's "coup d'etat" Riza was only one of the senior officers of the Cossack Division, a force which consisted mainly of Persian rank and file, with some of its officers Russian and some British—shortly before his march on Tehran the Russian officers had been dismissed, a circumstance which gave rise to the erroneous idea that the British were concerned in the affair. Those engaged in the plot selected Riza to lead the Cossack Division from Kasvin to the capital, because of his dash and skill, as well as his firm hold over his men. The result of his success, which, as it turned out, was swift and easy, was his immediate appointment of the chief command, with the title of Sardar Sepah, and by that title he is still commonly designated, but he and the Seyyid Zia-u-Din soon quarrelled, and Riza was not the man who went under. Probably the soldier had little real sympathy with the somewhat idealistic views of the civilian.

Zia-u-Din, who was the editor of a newspaper in Tehran, was inspired by a genuine passion for the reform of his country, but led away by theories, his programme was one that was not practicable in the circumstances of Persia, as events soon showed. It was an extensive programme and would doubtless have been most beneficial if it could have been carried out; had it been smaller it would have had a better chance of fulfilment; as it was, it antagonised very powerful interests. Zia's chief difficulty was finance, for the Treasury was empty.

He had begun office by denouncing the Anglo-Persian Agreement of 1919, an Agreement which offered large monetary assistance, not only in the form of a loan, but for the building of roads and railways—which are the special need of Persia. In the mass the Persians strongly objected to the Agreement for various reasons. They had been assured by some of their leaders and by some outside parties, who were by no means disinterested, that its effect was to transform Persia into a British Protectorate, and they believed this to be true. As Sir Percy Sykes puts it, in "A History of Persia," page 175: "Persians are remarkably vain, and they think so highly of their barren desert country that they cannot conceive any Power failing to cover it. They consequently considered that the Agreement was an instrument forged for this purpose. Strong objection was taken to the inclusion of British officers in reorganising the Persian Army, as was suggested in the Agreement. The Cossack Division particularly protested against this step, and many of its officers swore on the Koran never to serve under British officers. When Riza Khan became Commander-in-Chief he showed that he wanted no outside interference, even in the shape of advice, with his forces. From his point of view he was perfectly right, and what has happened since has, it should be admitted, gone a long way to justify him. He has created a national army, which has proved itself efficient at all events in keeping order throughout the land—and this is saying a good deal.

In the situation in which the Seyyid Zia was placed he could not do otherwise than denounce the Agreement, but nevertheless he was willing to accept assistance from Britain, in whose benevolent intentions and purposes concerning Persia he was intelligent enough to have confidence, but he could not expect to get at once, considering his action, the help financially that was so necessary for his plans. Meanwhile he had arrested some of the former political leaders the reactionaries or, as they have been called much less politely, the "forces of corruption." It had been announced that these men were to be tried for their misdeeds, but instead of doing so Zia demanded large sums of money from them—the familiar Oriental "squeeze." But they possessed very considerable influence; they stood close to the Shah, who himself was strongly opposed to the Seyyid's Government, as was the whole Court party. Reports were spread about industriously that Zia was pro-British, and there was a certain amount of colour for these statements, as already indicated. Riza Khan was not friendly to the British. Great efforts were made to sow dissension between Zia and Riza, and these were successful. Towards the end of April the differences that had arisen between them were composed to some extent by the appointment as Minister of War of Riza, who, since he had been given the chief command, had busied himself mostly with increasing the army and strengthening his own position as its head. This position he continued to hold, and his next move was to obtain from Zia the transference from the Ministry of the Interior to the Ministry of War of the 'gendarmerie'—after the Cossack Division the most important force in Persia. From that moment he was master of the country, and Zia virtually a nonentity. On May 25th Zia fled to Baghdad, one result being the almost total eclipse of British influence in Persia.

For many years before the dictatorship of Riza Khan Persia had been a prey to general internal disorganisation, and had been preserved, it is not too much to say, from absorption by Russia only by the determined opposition of Great Britain, because of her enormous interests in the Gulf and India. The Anglo-Persian Agreement of 1907 really reflected this contest and at the same time indicated a gain for Russia. The Agreement divided Persia into a large Russian sphere in the north, a much smaller British sphere bordering India and Afghanistan on the southeast, and a neutral sphere in the south and southwest. As was natural, the Persians did not like what they considered was tantamount to the dismemberment of their country, though the Agreement began with a solemn declaration that both Russia and Britain respected the "strict independence and integrity of Persia." It is not to be doubted that Russia was bent on the annexation of Northern Persia, and had that taken place it is as little to be questioned that Britain would have been compelled, in sheer self-defence, to have occupied the rest of the provinces. Yet Britain's statement of her disinterestedness was, as things were, absolutely sincere. The Agreement remained in force until 1917, when it was abrogated in practice by the Bolsheviks' triumph in Russia. The Anglo-Persian Agreement of 1919, the aim of which, it may be repeated was to put Persia on her legs again, was never ratified, and was terminated by Zia's denunciation. But for a year or two Persia was entirely free from Russian pressure. The British had sufficient troops in the country to have occupied it if they had wished to do so; on the contrary when it was plain that the Persians in the mass were opposed to the Agreement, no steps were taken to force it upon them.

It was while Zia and Riza were getting on bad terms with each other that Russian influence again made itself felt in Tehran. A day or two before Riza became Minister of War there arrived in the capital Comrade Rothstein as Soviet Minister, and he immediately set about making himself popular with the Persians, while doing his utmost to discredit the British, not without success in both efforts, which was an additional embarrassment to Zia. Riza Khan speaks Russian, and he knew many Russian his military training had been Russian. In 1920 his Cossack Division had fought the Bolsheviks and had recaptured Resht from them, but later had been beaten off, and was saved by retreating within the British lines. He had taken, however, the measure of the Soviet forces, and was not unduly dismayed. He could not but be aware of what lay behind Rothstein's propaganda, and he must now realise that Soviet Russia is every whit as Imperialistic as ever Tsarist Russia was, for he has the example of Georgia before his eyes. But in the game he was playing, the stakes being the complete military control of his country, it suited him well at that time to welcome Rothstein. In former days the chief role of Persian statesmen had been to play off the Russians against the British, and Riza saw in the return of the Russians an opportunity of doing so once more. British troops or British trained troops, such as the South Persia Rifles, were still fairly numerous in Persia. It had been definitely stated that the British troops were to be withdrawn—as they were during that year—but many Persians suspected that they would not be. Riza was anxious to free his army from foreign control of any sort, and he found in Rothslein a help in obtaining this result. Behind all Riza's manoeuvrings was his Nationalism—the idea of "Persia for the Persians," a thoroughly intelligible and wholly worthy idea.

What has Riza Khan done to give effect to that idea? Much, must be the answer. Naturally, it took him some time to establish himself securely. On the fall of Zia the reactionaries came into office, but Riza remained Minister of War and Commander-in-Chief, and he then had the ear of the Shah. In Mazanderan and Korasan there were serious disturbances which he succeeded in putting down before the close of the year. A still more serious affair was the rebellion of Ismail Aga Simko, a Kurdish chief, who had wrested the whole of the border districts from Dilman to Bana from the Government, and who talked of setting up a Kurdish State. He held out for some months, but by August, 1922, Riza had brought about the complete collapse of the movement. In that year he also subdued the Lurs, whose territory lies close to the frontier of Iraq, and who had risen in revolt. In 1924 there was another rising in Luristan, but he suppressed it without much difficulty. In the meantime Governments had come and gone, but Riza Khan did not go out with them. In 1923 he became Prime Minister, still retaining, however, the post of Minister of War as well as the chief command. His power had become very great through out the country, as was manifested in nothing so much perhaps as by the payment of taxes by tribes from whom they had not been collected for a long period. With his army arranged in six divisions, each in a territorial centre and having in all a strength of upwards of 35,000 men, fairly well found, he made the Central Government feared and respected as it had not been for more than half a century. All Persia now looked to Tehran. This was a distinct achievement.

Riza's success, of course, made him many enemies. Everybody knew that he was *the* Government, so long as the army was loyal to him—and it was loyal. His appointment as Commander-in-Chief over the heads of the other senior officers of the Cossack Division had displeased some of them, but they had either come round to him or had been eliminated. At the outset, as for some time afterwards, the Shah had stood by him, but their relations to each other began to alter, as whisperers hinted that Riza was aiming at the Throne. In November, 1923, the Shah left for Europe, and he has been an absentee ever since, his place being taken by his brother, the Crown Prince or Vali Ahd. What an opportunity for an ambitious man! The Shah cannot be said to be popular in Persia and the influence of the Kajar Dynasty has sunk very low. It may have been before the actual departure of the Shah, but it is certain that during the winter of 1923-24 Riza was sedulously preparing the way for turning Persia into a frontier on the north-west republic, of which he was the President. Just across the frontier on the north-west was Turkey, with the affections example of Mustafa Kemal, a soldier like himself, in supreme power, and the Sultan dethroned and in exile! All that must have had its effect on Riza. Anyhow, by the Persian New Year, which is March 21st, the Persian Press had become republican and republican orators had tumped the country; Riza's officers the provinces had forced the local notables and merchants to telegraph to Tehran demanding a republic; in the capital itself the chiefs of the Bakhtiari tribe and other prominent persons had declared for a republic. Everything appeared propitious, and expectation general that the change would be made without serious opposition. But Riza had made one serious blunder—he had neglected or failed to win over the priesthood and the religious party in the Majlis, or Parliament.

What followed is instructive respecting Riza's hold on Persia. Slight disturbances occurred in Tehran on March 19th 20th and he ordered the bazaars to be closed, a proceeding much resented by the shopkeepers. In the Majlis on the 19th a scene took place which grew into an anti-republican demonstration. The 21st passed without the proclamation of a republic; instead, the Crown Prince held a reception for his brother, the Shah. Next day large crowds assembled, and were harangued by priests in favour of the monarchy. When Riza appeared stones were thrown at him, whereupon he bade his soldiers charge, and many persons were seriously injured. Popular feeling was so hostile that Riza was forced not only to abandon his project, but to repudiate republicanism altogether. Shortly afterwards he went into the country, and sent a letter to the Majlis which was in effect his resignation—that is, as Premier. But he had the army behind him and the Majlis quickly passed a vote of confidence in him and begged him to return and continue in office. He consented and was back in Tehran in another day or so; he formed a new Cabinet, but it differed very little from the previous one, and his position was really stronger than before. The whole episode has been represented as a struggle of a constitutional kind between Riza and the Majlis, with the victory to the latter, though without diminishing the effectiveness of the army as the chief instrument for the preservation of order. The truth is that Riza had forgotten of underrated the Mujtahids, who, knowing the fate which had overtaken the Caliph, were afraid that Riza might shows as little regard for them, once a republic, similar to that of Turkey was established. Riza learnt his lession but for time things did not go smoothly politically. In the autmn, however, he was successful in bringing the Sheikh of Mohammera, who had been semi-independent, to admit that he was absolutely within the orbit of the Persian Government. This may be said to have completed nothing less than the unification of Persia.

But Riza Khan had not finished with the Shaha, and this is time he paid due court and something more to the priests. Towards the end of the year (1924) he made pilgrimage to Kerbela and Najef, the Holy Places of the Shias whether of Persia or Iraq, and he came, doubtless, to a settlement with the Ulema. In the course of his journey he visited Baghdad, and took a look at the Iraqi forces. On his return to Tehran on January 1st, the streets were illuminated and he was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm. A great conqueror could hardly have had more triumphant reception. In February he felt strong enough to try conclusion with the Shah. On the plea that he found it impossible to continue his work as Premier, because of the isterference of the Shah and the Crown Prince., he issued an ultimatum to to the Majlis demanding that it should adopt such legal measures as might be necessary to put a definite stop to that interference, or he would resign. In brief he asked the Parliamest to choose between him an the Shah. The Mailis temporised by suggesting that the Shah should be invited to come back to Persia. And so the matter stands at this time of writing. Questioned in the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlin said there was at present no threat to British interests in Riza's action which would necessitate special measures. Because of India and Iraq, Britain interested politically in Persia and therefore cannot be indifferent about her fate under external pressure, from Soviet Russia or otherwise. Britain has also very considerable trade interests, both generally and particularly in the oilfields worked by the Aglo-Persian Oil Company, oilfields which are among the richest in the world, and from which the Persian Government derives a large and increasing revenue in the shape of 16 per cent. of the net profit—for the present year this will probably amount to a good deal over half a million sterling, an immense sum in poverty-stricken Persia. But surely all these interests are better served by there being a strong central and national Government in Persia under such an able man as Riza Khan, than by a weak Government and a chaotic country.

"SWADESH" PRINTER'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

At the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Stuart dismissed, yesterday afternoon, an appeal of Pandit Dasrath Prasad Devedi, printer and publisher of a Hindi weekly paper called, the "Swadesh", published at Gorakhpur, who was convicted of sedition under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 by the District Magistrate of Gorakhpur. The offending articles were four poems, in which the Magistrate held that the words used were such as to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection towards the Government. The accused was twice warned before and had also been bound down under Section 108. His defence was that the poems were only devotional, and not seditious, and that he was ill when the number was issued and he cited in support a notice published in the "..." newspaper.

Mr. Justice Stuart in dismissing the appeal and confirming the conviction and the sentence remarked: "The first poem, 'Future Revolution', was deliberately placed where it would be most likely to catch the eye of the reader. It was on the very first page of the issue. This poem was a deliberate excitement to disaffection; moreover it was published at a time when the feelings of Hindus were not likely to be normal during the Dasehra at the time if Ramlila Festival. Further it was published in the district of Gorakpur where, it was to be remembered, Chauri Chaura Massacres had taken place".—A. P.

A RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

A conference of the principal officers of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Jubbulpore, commenced last Friday in connection with the arrangements for the transfer of the Allahabad-Jubbulpore Section of the East Indian Railway to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway which will be effected in October next.—A. P.

Calcutta, April 27.—death took place of ships's officer at Budge Budge on Tuesday last under tragic circumstances. It is reported that Thomas Philip Jones aged 28, Second Officer of the oil anker "Aras" lying at Budge Budge moorings slipped and last his balance while going aboard his vessel and fell into the river. The strong current took him away very quickly although, it is stated, he was a good swimmer. The body of the deceased was not recovered until Friday. Mr. Jones was a Welshman. His body was brought to Calcutta and buried in the Lower Circular Cemetery.—A.P.

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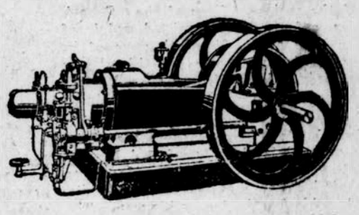

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